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STATEN ISLAND NAMES

Ye Olde Names and Nicknames

by

William T. Davis

With map by Charles W. Leng

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NATURAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

OF STATEN ISLAND.

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STATEN ISLAND NAMES

YE OLDE NAMES AND NICKNAMES

BY WILLIAM T. DAVIS.

With Map by Charles W. Leng.

INTRODUCTION.

As the population of Staten Island increases the names of its natural features give place more and more to artificial ones; the hills are dug away and avenues laid out across the swamps. Thus Tushy's Pond and Prospect Hill are now only names. It becomes expedient, therefore, to preserve the old, so that even the ever changing maps, that also fall within the laws of evolution, cannot make us forget Duxbury's Point or the Watering Place.

The object of the present paper is to record these local Staten Island names, the forgotten names that were once well known, and the nicknames that have from time to time been bestowed on certain streets, hills and hollows. The record is not supposed to be complete, for from the days of the Dutch colonists through the times of the British governors and the present rule of the State, about two hundred and fifty years in all, people have been giving names to various parts of the Island. A few of these, from their peculiar fitness, have survived, but many more have been forgotten; or, worst of all, abandoned for less appropriate ones. Certainly poor taste has been shown in changing Watchogue into Bloomfield; the Old Place Road into Washington Avenue; and in the still later attempt to make a part of the Clove Road support the less distinctive name of Brooks' Avenue. The old roads are interesting in many ways, and at least an effort should be made to preserve their original names. They can often be identified without the aid of the first maps of the Island, or the Dutch stone houses that were built along them, for they are worn down until they are lower than the fields, or the bases of the stone walls built along their sides. A good illustration of this is the present Willow Brook Road, from the Turnpike to Richmond Avenue; and the old Clove Road, before it was repaired last year, was a fine example. Owing to its great extent of salt meadow Staten Island has many roads that, from their ephemeral character, are termed "drift roads." They are such as are constructed for use, from the meadows to the main highways, and change from time to time as utility suggests.

The meadows are often regarded in the sense of water and not of grass by those who live near them, and if there is a rise of land in the midst of this grass it is called an island. As examples of this kind we have Price's Island, Lake's Island and Poppy Joe's Island.

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On the best maps of Staten Island only three or four of the creeks are named, and these often erroneously. In this particular it is hoped that the present paper and accompanying map will be of use to future topographers. Many of the small creeks have no names, but are called "little guts" by fishermen and other frequenters of the meadow lands and shore.

In the following pages the "Land Papers" are often mentioned. The book quoted from is the "Calendar of N. Y. Colonial Manuscripts, indorsed Land Papers; in the Office of the Secretary of State of New York, 1643–1803." It will be seen from a perusal of this volume that the land on Karle's Neck and on Long Neck was in great demand in 1675 and later, and on one of the oldest maps, published in 1781, the words "well settled" are placed across that portion of the Island. Some names have also been collected from the following maps:

"Map of New Netherlands, with a view of New Amsterdam (now New York), A. D. 1656," by A. Vander Donck. Reprinted in Valentine's Manual, 1852.

"A Draft of New York from the Hook to New York Town, by Mark Tiddeman. Printed for W. Mount and T. Page, upon Tower Hill, London." The original is not dated, but was probably published early in the eighteenth century. A reprint is given in Valentine's Manual for 1855.

"Bay and Port of New York, Capitol of New York," executed by S. Bellin in 1764 and reprinted in Valentine's Manual for 1861.

"Plan of New York Island, with a part of Long Island, Staten Island, and East New Jersey; with a particular description of the engagement on the Woody Heights of Long Island between Flatbush and Brooklyn, August 27, 1776, between Gen. Howe and Gen. Putnam. Engraved and published Oct. 19, 1776, by W. Faden, London."

"Long Island. The seat of action between the British and American forces, or an authentic plan of the western part of Long Island, with the engagement of the 27th of August, 1776; containing also Staten Island and the environs of Amboy and New York, with the course of Hudson's river from Courtland, the great magazine of the American army, to Sandy Hook. From the surveys of Major Holland. Sayer and Bennett. London, 1776."

"A sketch of the operations of His Majesty's fleet and army under the command of vice admiral the Rt. H'ble Lord Viscount Howe and Genl. Sr. Wm. Howe, K. B., in 1776. Published according to act of Parliament, Jan'y 17th, 1777, by J. F. W. DesBarres, Esq." Reprinted in Valentine's Manual, 1864.

"A Chorographical Map of the Province of New York in North America * * * by Claude Joseph Sauthier. London, W. Faden, 1779." Reprinted among the maps of the N. Y. Documentary History, Albany, 1849.

"Chart and Plan of the Harbor of New York and the country adjacent, from Sandy Hook to King's Bridge; comprehending the whole of New York and Staten Islands, and part of Long Island and the Jersey shore, and showing the defences of New York both by land and sea. London. J. Bew, 1781." This map appeared in the "Political Magazine," November, 1781, and was reprinted in the "Manual of the Common Council of New York" for 1870.

An account of the environs of New York, bearing the same title as the "Chart and Plan," reads in part as follows: "Staten Island is in general rough and hilly, but on the south side there is a considerable tract of good level land. On the heights on the side towards New York we have redoubts usually garrisoned with 1,000 or 1,500 men. The Rebel parties frequently steal across the narrow sound which separates it from the Jersey shore, and carry off a straggler or two or plunder the inhabitants. Brigadier General Skinner, a refugee from the Jersies, at present commands there. The Rebel General Sullivan made an attack on it in form in 1777, but was repulsed with considerable loss by General Campbell, who was lately taken in Pensacola by the Spaniards."

"A New and Correct Mapp of the County of Richmond, made in the Year 1797, Agreeable to an Act passed by the Legislature of the State of New York, passed the 28th day of March, 1797, by" (no name given). "We the subscribers Supervisors for the County of Richmond have Caused this Mapp, Containing the Outline of the County of Richmond, to be Made According as the Law in such cases has decided.

JOHN TYSEN,
DANIEL LAKE,
ABM. BURBANK,
BENJ. LARZELERE,
} Sup'r."

Bernard Sprong and Richard Conner were no doubt the authors of the above map as appears from the following, copied from the "Annals of Staten Island": "1797, Dec. 14: Bernard Sprong for making a map of the towns of Southfield and Westfield and surveying Smoking Point Road. £6. 6. 0.

"Richard Conner for making a map of Castleton and Northfield and service of Clerk of Supervisors. £7. 2. 0."

Mr. Crowell Connor, of Richmond village, has shown me the surveyor's instruments used by Richard Conner, and probably the same employed in making the map of 1797.

"Map of the country thirty miles round the City of New York, designed and drawn by I. H. Eddy of N. York, 1812. Published by Prior and Dunning, map and chart sellers, No. 111 Water St."

"Map of Long Island with the environs of New York and the southern part of Connecticut, compiled from various surveys and documents by J. Calvin Smith." Published by J. H. Colton & Co., New York, 1836.

"Staten Island. Map of New Brighton, Tompkinsville, Stapleton and Clifton; showing the surrounding neighborhood. Surveyed and drawn by C. H. Blood, 1845."

"Map of the country thirty-three miles around the City of New York. Drawn by G. W. Colton. Published by J. H. Colton, 86 Cedar St., New York, 1846."

"Sidney's map of twelve miles around New York, with names of property holders, &c., from entirely new and original surveys; 1849."

"Map of Staten Island or Richmond County, surveyed by J. C. Sidney, published by M. Dripps, 1850. For sale at Tanner's, 201 Broadway, N. Y."

"Map of the State of New York, by David H. Burr. Published by J. H. Colton, 86 Cedar St., New York, 1852." Staten Island is shown on a small scale on this map; New Bristol and Cityville are given as localities.

"Map of Staten Island, Richmond County, New York. From Surveys under the direction of H. F. Walling, 1859. Published by D. A. Fox, Nos. 356, 358 & 360 Pearl Street (Franklin Square), New York."

"Higginson's Map of New York and Vicinity, embracing the counties of Kings and Richmond, N. Y.," &c. Published by J. H. Higginson, 77 Chambers St., N. Y., 1859. In 1860 Higginson reproduced his map of Staten Island for the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co.

"Map of Staten Island (Richmond Co.), N. Y., also Cities of Bayonne and Perth Amboy, N. J., showing Topography, Farms, Shore soundings, &c. Published by M. Dripps, 34 Vesey St., N. Y., 1872."

"Atlas of Staten Island, Richmond County, New York, from official records and surveys, compiled and drawn by F. W. Beers. Published by J. B. Beers & Co., 36 Vesey Street, New York, 1874."

No names introduced later than 1874, with the exception of a few nicknames and road names have been included in the present paper. Neither has it been thought advisable to mention the locality names now in common use. In 1857 the general government having completed a survey of the Island (see *Staaten Islander*, May 9th, 1857), published a map giving topographical features, fence lines, &c. This map can no

longer be obtained, but the present chart of the "Bay and Harbor of New York," published by the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, presents on a reduced scale many of the features of the older map. A recent "Topographical Map of Staten Island, Richmond County, State of New York," by Vermeule and Bien, 1890, is excellent in these particulars, and is in many respects the best map of the Island. There are several maps of interest filed in the Clerk's office at Richmond, among them the one showing the boundary lines of the so called estate of Lancaster Symes and Peter Roosevelt, about which there has been so much controversy. This map was proved in court to be unreliable. Of real value and interest is the "Map of the Richmond Plank Road, from Vanderbilt's Landing to Rossville, 10.297 miles. J. B. Bacon, Surveyor, Staten Island, 1853." Filed 30th June, 1853, No. 114. This map names all of the property owners along the Plank Road in 1853, and also names the cross roads.

The "Annals of Staten Island, from its Discovery to the Present Time, by J. J. Clute, New York, Press of Chas. Vogt, No. 114 Fulton Street, 1877," and the "History of Richmond County (Staten Island), New York, from its Discovery to the Present time. Edited by Richard M. Bayles, New York, L. E. Preston & Co., 1887," have been drawn upon for many facts. The following publications also contain a few names: "Abstract of the Title of Thomas E. Davis to Certain Lands in Castleton, in the County of Richmond, Comprising the Principal Part of the Real Estate lately belonging to the New Brighton Association. New York: Printed by William Osborn, 88 William Street, 1844." "Hand-Book and Business Directory of Staten Island, 1870." "Report of a Preliminary Scheme of Improvement, Presented January 12th, 1871," by the Staten Island Improvement Commission. "Proceedings of the Natural Science Association of Staten Island." Historical papers by Mr. Ira K. Morris, many of which are contained in the last mentioned proceedings. Manuals of the Common Council of New York, prepared for many years under the direction of D. T. Valentine, who also contributed numerous historical articles.

Numerous persons have mentioned to me such names as they remembered,* and in rambling about the Island I have knocked at the doors of many strangers who have treated me with uniform kindness. In this way the record of the present-day names of the natural features of the Island, such as points, hills, valleys, &c., included in Part I., has probably been made fairly complete. The more artificial names in Part II. did not appear as topographical features, and in consequence were more easily overlooked. No doubt there are more of these, and also old names, that might have been added by some one in the habit of searching the records of the county.

It will be seen that occasionally the proper names are not spelled the same in different parts of the present article, which is due to the fact that they are variously given by the original authorities. A conspicuous example of this kind is what is now known as Shooter's Island, which has had a long ancestry of variously spelled names, all having a similar sound.

The paragraph on the Hessian Spring contains a few statements worthy of more than passing notice. It will be seen that in 1834, when the valley through which Jersey Street now runs was pasture land, with many of the hill sides covered with

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* I am indebted to Lot C. Alston, D. M. Ayres, Robert Barnes, W. S. Benham, F. H. Bergen, E. Braisted, E. C. Bridgman, Dr. N. L. Britton, W. H. Bostwick, Richard Cole, H. W. Congdon, John J. Corson, Thomas Craig, Matthias DeHart, Edward C. Delavan, Jr., J. C. Disosway, Mr. and Mrs. Austin Dupuy, Crowell Dupuy, Theo. R. Eadie, Joseph Esterbrook, Jr., William R. Eddy, Cornelius S. Egbert, L. W. Freeman, Louis P. Gratacap, John H. Garretson, William P. Hagedorn, Arthur Hollick, John J. Kenney, Rev. James E. Kenny, of Old Place, for anecdotes as well as names; Walter C. Kerr, Mrs. Anna Ketcltas, C. W. Kuepper, for map of 1812; L. A. LaForge, S. J. Laforge, Charles W. Leng, Thomas Merrill, Joseph W. Mersereau, H. T. Metcalf, James A. Morgan, Ira K. Morris, for old newspapers, &c.; D. R. Norvell, James L. Page, William S. Page, George H. Pepper, for much information relating to the western end of the Island; H. W. Putnam, George M. Root, for old papers and maps; Miss J. B. Seaman, Henry H. Seguine, William Seguine, Sanderson Smith, for maps and literature; John W. Storer, Gustave Swanson, Miss E. J. Thompson, Dr. C. W. Townsend, Percival G. Ullman and John Waters.

timber, this spring gave such an abundance of water that it was considered feasible to use it as a source of supply for the village of Tompkinsville. The spring is now dry. Clove Valley to-day is in the same condition that the Hessian Spring valley was in 1834, and much might be done toward preserving a great portion of it as a water shed, which could also be made into a beautiful park. It would cost no more, if as much, to do this now, to preserve the land and the timber, than it will by and by to bring the water from a greater distance—perhaps from New Jersey.

Lastly, I wish to thank Mr. Charles W. Leng, who has kindly made a map of the Island on which, at least, most of the names will be found. The places omitted could not, as a rule, be accurately located. It is not claimed that this map is correct in every particular, for it was mainly drawn with the idea of showing the location of old places and natural features; the roads, with the exception of the old ones, being considered of minor importance. The roads on the map of 1797 are indicated on the present map, but it is likely that the old map did not show all of the roads in use at the time it was made. Thus the Old Town Road is not given and but a small section of a road along the north shore and none along the east shore. Only a copy of this old map has been available, and this may contain some errors, though made by a careful hand. The original is on file in Albany.

PART I.

NAMES FOR STATEN ISLAND AND SURROUNDING WATERS.

Mo-ta-nucke, Mo-nock-nong, Aque-hon-ga, Egh-qua-ous. "Early names of Staten Island, the last two meaning, High Sandy Banks." Indian names in New York, by W. M. Beauchamp. "Schoolcraft interprets 'Aquehonga Manacknong,' as far as the place of bad woods. The meaning of 'Eghquahons' is also interpreted the place of bad woods." Bayles, p. 1. Clute, p. 8. 'Sujnen' is given as a name for Staten Island in Valentine's Manual, 1852, p. 101.

Staaten Eylant. The name given to the Island by Henry Hudson. Clute p. 8.

Groote River, Manhattens River, Montaigne Rivier, Noort River, Maurits or Mauritse River. Early names for the North or Hudson River. Bayles, p. 46; Old map copied in D. T. Valentine's Manual, 1852. The early navigators considered the mouth of the river to be at the Narrows. The town of Castleton when laid out, was bounded "easterly by Hudson's River." Bayles, p. 326.

Sand Bay. Near the Fort at the Narrows. "Warrant to the attorney general to prepare letters patent for John Belue and John Dove of Staten Island, to keep a ferry at a place called the Sand Bay to run from thence to New York, Long Island and other adjacent places." Land Papers, 1713. (See Dove and Belue's Ferry.)

Coeuraet's Bay, Port May or Godyn's Bay. What is now known as the Lower Bay. Bayles, p. 47.

Prince's Bay. On Faden's map, 1779. On map, 1797, and later maps. The name is given "Princess Bay" on chart, U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, and on the map in Bayles' History, which was copied therefrom.

Raritan Bay. At the mouth of Raritan River. Chart, U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. Map in Bayles' History.

Achter Cull. Corrupted into Arthur Kill. Same as Staten Island Sound. Clute, pp. 16, 234. Bayles, p. 3. A report of the speech of Pennekek, Sachem in Achter Col (Elizabethtown) is given in Valentine's Manual for 1863. This Pennekek seems to have been a most important Indian and often figures in the treaties made from 1649 to 1655.

Het Kill van het Cull. Old Dutch name for the Kill van Kull, meaning the stream of the bay. Bayles, p. 3. "River Kill Van Kull" is shown on map New Brighton Association, Surveyed 1835, filed 1836, No. 12. Also called "River Kill Van Kull" in the Staaten Islander, February 22, 1854.

POINTS AND COVES.

Duxbury's Point. Where the present ferry house is located at St. George. Faden, 1776 and 1779. Bew, 1781. Bayles, p. 395. Clute, p. 461. Abstract of Title, Thos. E. Davis, 1834, pp. 11, 44. Faden and Bew call it "Ducksbury Point."

Brighton Point. Same as Duxbury's Point.

Vanderventer's Point. Located at or just outside of the Narrows. Faden, 1776 and 1779. Clute, p. 229.

Eagle's Nest Point. In an indenture dated February 3rd, 1756, "Between Jacob Bergen of Old Town, Husbandman, Johannes Van Wagenen, Wheel-wright, Cornelius Kroesen and Daniel Corson Esq all of Staten Island in this County of Richmond and in the Colony of New York, Surviving Executors of the last Will and Testament of

Jacob Bergen late of Staten Island aforesaid in the sd County of Richmond, Gentleman Deceased, of the one Part and Capt. John Ketcltas of the City of New York Merchant, of the other Part," occurs the following: "And also a little Lot of Salt Meadow at Eagle's Nest Point on the West Side of Peter Nowee's Land, to the said Lott of Land belonging or appertaining, which said Premisses was formerly conveyed by the said Mary Brittaine unto her son Nathaniel Brittaine, as by an Instrument in Writing under the hand and Seal of the said Mary Brittaine unto him the sd Nathaniel Brittaine, Dated the 23 Day of Feby Anno Dom. 1685-6. Reference being thereunto had may more fully and at large appear." The land belonging to Peter Nowee's or Peter New, as he was often called, was just west of the southerly reach of the Old Town Road after leaving the present Richmond Ave. This would fix the location of Eagle's Nest Point on the edge of the meadows below Linden Park and near Old Town or Pole Creek. The eagle's nest was no doubt built by a fish hawk or sea eagle.

Great Kill Point. At Giffords. Once called Brown's Point and now often spoken of as Crooke's Point. Jos. Brown is given as a resident by Dripps, 1850. On map, 1797, it is mentioned as a "Beach of Sand."

Fountain's Point. In Great Kill. Immediately west of the mouth of Lockman's Creek. (See Lockman's Creek.)

Long Point. In Great Kill. West of Fountain's Point and immediately west of the mouth of Duck Creek. (See Duck Creek.)

Canavello's Point. In Great Kill. West of Long Point. Named after C. A. Canavello.

Monee's Point. On Smith's map of 1836 this name is placed opposite the shore lying between Arbutus Lake and Seguine's Pond. On the very small map of the Island, published by Eddy, 1812, the name is also given. It is probably a corruption of the family name of Manee.

Seguine's Point. The first point to the east of Prince's Bay.

Ward's Point. Near Tottenville. Still called by this name. On the map of 1797 the position of Caleb Ward's house is shown.

Butler's Point. An occasional name for Ward's Point.

Billopp's Point. At the western end of the Island. Faden, 1779. Proceedings, Natural Science Association, Vol. III, p. 54. Clute, pp. 100, 103, Bayles, p. 3.

Ellis' Point. First point northwest of Kreischerville.

Storer's or Hughes' Point. A short distance to the north of Ellis' Point. The line fence between the Storer and Hughes farms extends to this point. Sometimes called Story's Point.

Smoking Point. The first point southwest of Rossville. Land Papers, April 5th, 1684. So called on recent maps. "Smoaky Point" of Bew, 1781. " * * * a place called Smokers point" is mentioned in Land Papers, 1702. "Daniel Perrine of Smoking Point" is mentioned in a mortgage recorded at Richmond, Liber B p. 92.

Cedar Point. Often mentioned in the Land Papers, of which the following is a sample: "80 acres of land lying upon the northwest side of Staten Island, with 3 acres of meadow fronting, and 7 acres of meadow at ye west end of ye Island of meadow, against Seadar Poynte, laid out for Elias Puddington." 1676. The "Island of Meadow" lies at the mouth of Fresh Kills.

Never Fail Point. The extreme point of Karle's Neck where Main and Richmond Creeks meet. It is called Never Fail Point because the oysters planted in its vicinity are always good.

Cedar Bush Point. On the north side of Richmond Creek and not far from Never Fail Point.

First, Second and Third Points, or Uncle Ike's Points. On the north side of Richmond Creek and southeast of Cedar Bush Point.

Turtle Point. Not far from the site of the old Fresh Kills bridge.

Point No Point. On Long Neck near Island Creek and nearly opposite the mouth of Peter's Creek. When viewed from a distance there appears to be a considerable point at this part of Main Creek, but upon a nearer approach the point is not apparent. This is due to the gradual bend of the shore, which leads the boatman in a wide curve about what is in consequence named Point No Point.

Du Puy's Point. The southerly point at the mouth of Peter's Creek.

Long and Short Points. Parts of the irregularly shaped peninsula of meadow lying between Dock and Flowk Creeks on Karle's Neck. Long Point is the farthest west.

Robbin's or Winant's Point. At the mouth of Dock Creek and southeast of Freeman Winant's Swamp. Capt. Nathaniel Robbins was a notorious individual who resided many years ago in New Springville and after whom Robbins' Corner was named. He rendered considerable assistance to the British quartered on the Island during the Revolution. Clute, p. 114.

Black Point. "116 acres, situated on the northwest side of Staten Island and known by the name of Black Poynt, laid out for John Tunisson, by Phillip Welles, surveyor." Land Papers, 1680. Probably near Old Place.

Steep Point. Projects into Staten Island Sound between Old Place Creek and Mark's Creek. Some of this point has been dug away in order to make the Sound more navigable.

Lambert's, Collyer's or Bowman's Point. The point of Staten Island nearest to Elizabethport, New Jersey. Called Lambert's Point during the Revolution and later Collyer's Point. Map of property at "Bowman's Point" was made in 1869. In the Richmond Republican of October 9th, 1830, there is an advertisement of an auction sale of a piece of land, "Bounded northerly by the road leading from Mersereau's Ferry to the Old Point."

DeHart's Point. The first prominent point east of Bowman's and a part of the old DeHart farm. The knoll of upland at the end of the Shore Road, near Holland Hook meadows, is said to have also been called DeHart's Point (Bayles, p. 3,) but this seems to be an error.

DeHart's Cove. East of DeHart's Point. Usually called Johnny DeHart's Cove.

Peggy's Point. Southwest of the railroad trestle near Western Avenue. It is a point of higher land in the meadow. Peggy's Point is named after Judge David Mersereau's sister who married a Post. Judge Mersereau was prominent on the Island during the first part of this century. A man by the name of Page bought Peggy's Point and the surrounding meadows, and when he become old and decrepit he deeded the land to his relatives in consideration that they take care of him for the remainder of his days. Their care taking, however, according to the neighbors, was of a very poor quality, and the old man finally died in the wood shed.

Beulah. The sandy point or dune that extends along one side of Old Place meadow reaching northward nearly to Old Place Creek. Though termed Beulah in a spirit of irony, to a naturalist it is well named and is anything but desolate. Also known as the Big Hummock.

Spear's or Spirit Point. A point of slightly raised upland projecting southwestward into the meadow near the head of Old Place Creek. Mrs. Prior, wife of Andrew Prior, the first miller of Old Place mill, committed suicide by jumping into the creek at this point. It is sometimes called Spirit Point.

Mersereau's Point. An old name for the point at what is now Port Richmond, to which Mersereau's Ferry ran. Minutes of the Common Council, July 21, 1823.

Upper or Pelton's Cove. At the Bend in the Shore Road between Davis and Bement Avenues.

Lower Cove. Located near the foot of Lafayette Avenue, New Brighton. An old name.

Butler's Cove. At Ward's Point near Tottenville.

The Cove. East of Butler's Cove, on the edge of the "Meadows" and the "Cedars."

Woglom's Cove. Between Smoking and Ellis' Points on the Sound.

Ross' Cove. The bend in the shore at Rossville near the old Ross (now C. Lyon) homestead. Winant's or Ross' Brook flows into this Cove.

KILLS, CREEKS AND BROOKS.

Brook St. Brook. Once flowed to the bay at the Watering Place—the present Tompkinsville—a pure stream, but now a dirty, garbage transporting torrent in wet weather, and dry in summer. Mentioned in the Abstract of the Title of Thomas R. Davis to certain Lands in Castleton, p. 11, (1834) as "the creek which flows through the Marine Hospital ground."

Jersey St. Brook. Once the overflow of the Hessian Spring but now in the same condition as the Brook St. Brook. (See Hessian Spring.)

Gore's Brook. Rose near the head of Vanderbilt Ave., flowed through the Gore farm and emptied at Stapleton. Once a well known brook.

New Creek. At South Beach. Many years ago a creek emptied near the Narrows following nearly, if not the same course as the present Old Town or Pole Creek. The mouth of this old creek became closed and New Creek was opened—hence the name. This must have happened previous to the making of the map in 1797. Not many years ago, the Boulevard was built a little up from the high tide mark and New Creek was bridged, but in many places owing to the washing away of the shore only a trace of the road remains. New Creek is very erratic as regards at least a portion of its course, and for many years previous to the winter of 1883-84 emptied a considerable distance to the southwest of its present mouth. There was a point formed which each year grew longer, until at last the stream flowed so slowly that in the winter mentioned it froze, and the upland became flooded. When spring came the water broke through straight to the ocean, and now another point is being slowly formed. In 1797 the creek is portrayed as emptying straight to the ocean, without any accompanying point, but on the maps of 1850, 1859 and 1872 the point is shown.

Old Town or Pole Creek. North east branch of New Creek. The brook which is the head waters of this creek, rises near Sand Lane at the Old Town, and flows parallel to South Beach.

Perine's Creek. A north branch of New Creek. The brook from Van Wagenen's Pond, or Woodside Lake, flows into this creek.

Barton's or Seaver's Creek. A northwest branch of New Creek. The brooks from Reed's and Mersereau's Valleys, after joining, flow into this creek.

Barnes' Creek. A westerly branch of New Creek, into which the Moravian Brook flows.

Tyson's Creek. "Petition of Obediah Holmes, for a warrant to survey and lay out a certain piece of land lying in the county of Richmond, adjoining to the land of the petitioner, upon the head of Tyson's Creek." Land Papers, 1686.

Taylor's or Moravian Brook. Rises in the swamps northeast of the Woolsey Pond on Todt Hill and flows through the Moravian Cemetery and the old Taylor farm into Barnes' Creek, a branch of New Creek. Report Staten Island Improvement Com., p. 46.

Stony Brook. The brook from which Stony Brook settlement probably got its name, is difficult to locate at present. It may be the brook, now usually dry, that flows southward across the Amboy Road toward Great Kill, or possibly it is the same as Richmond Brook. (See Bridge Creek.)

Creek of Granees. "Description of a survey of a lot of land lying upon the south side of Staten Island, with 5 acres of meadow adjacent to ye creek of Granees, and 5 acres of moore to ye north east of Seadar Poynte, laid out for Theo. Davison." Land Papers, 1676.

Pyse Creek. "Communication of Stephen Hesiott to the governor in relation to a certain piece or parcel of land on Staten Island, at the head of Pyse Creek, next adjoining to Peter Johnson and Wm. Johnson's lots." Not dated but placed in the Land Papers between Jan. and March, 1684.

Muddy Ditch. Near the Mill Road at Oakwood. "B'n N. by Mill road, E. by land of A. S. or A. V. Connor or A. O'Connor, S. by beach and bay of New York and W. by Muddy Ditch. 8 acres." Advertisement, State Tax Sale, Dec., 1890.

Great Kill. Mentioned in the Land Papers in 1676; on Map of 1797 and on all later maps.

Bass Creek. At Great Kill. On Map of 1797 and later maps, but now nearly obliterated by the subsidence and washing away of the beach. This name is also applied to a branch of Main Creek and to a small creek on the Sound between Hanne's and Mark's Creeks.

Mill Creek. At the head of Great Kill. Smith, 1836. Dripps, 1872. The creek on which Lake's tide mill is located. Its upper part is called Holmes' Creek.

Flat Creek. Small creek between Mill and Lockman's Creeks. Smith, 1836.

Lockman's Creek. Next large creek west of Mill Creek. A small creek near by, rarely shown on maps, is called Flat Creek. Lackaman's Creek is shown by Smith, 1836.

Duck Creek. Next creek west of Lockman's. Smith, 1836.

Wolfe's Brook. Flows into Wolfe's Pond, which lies northeast of Seguine's Point.

Lemon or Seguine's Creek. Empties into Prince's Bay to the west of Seguine's Point. Seguine's Creek is mentioned in Richmond Republican, April 24th, 1830.

Little North River. A name for Lemon Creek which lies north and south. It is mentioned in a deed as the west boundary of the old Seguine farm. The Prince's

Bay Road leading to Seguine's Point, was once the private lane to the homestead. The "Richmond Co. Herald," for June 1st, 1895, records the fact that a large number of tomcod and smelt from the United States fish hatchery had been placed in the "Little North river at Prince's Bay."

Sandy Brook. Rises to the northeast of Wood Row Road and empties into Lemon Creek. Named on Map, 1797.

Jack's or Butler's Creek. Butler's Brook flows from Brown's Pond, near Light House Hill, into Butler's Creek at Prince's Bay. In recent years the creek has been improved and is now usually spoken of as the Canal. Black Jack Ward, a negro in the service of the Butler family for many years, once lived near by and the creek at that time generally bore his name.

Uncle Ed. Wood's Brook. Rises on the Wood property close to St. Paul's Church on the Amboy Road, and flows southerly to the Cove, east of Ward's Point.

Mill Creek. Extends from Richmond Valley Station to Staten Island Sound. Map in Bayles' History.

'Gene's or Tappen's Creek. Northwest of Kreischerville. Named after Eugene Androvette. On the map of 1797 it is called Tappen's Creek, and the older residents also know it by that name. Asher and Abraham Tappen are mentioned on old grave stones in a homestead burying ground, just south of the creek.

Oakley's Creek. A small creek on the easterly side of Smoking Point.

Ross' or Winant's Brook. Rises between Shea's and Winant's Lanes and flows into Ross' Cove at Rossville.

Killi-fish Brook. Flows from Mt. Tobey, the Lyster Pond, &c., and empties into Slaght's Creek at Valley Forge. Another branch rises more to the northeast.

Slack's (Slaght's) Creek. First Creek north of Rossville. One branch reaches the Fresh Kills Road at Valley Forge.

Benedict's Creek. Second creek north of Rossville. The Benedict farm fronts the Fresh Kills Road and extends on to the meadows at Benedict's Creek. This is said to have been formerly known as Winant's Creek.

Moore's or Ketcltas' Brook. Rises in the woods near Journeay Road and flows across the Fresh Kills Road through Owl's Hollow into Wagner's Creek.

Dead Man's Creek. On Dead Man's or Burnt Island. Empties into Little Fresh Kill.

Fresh Kills. Mentioned in Land Papers, 1676; on map, 1797, and on all later maps.

Little and Great Fresh Kill. Fresh Kills divides at Burnt Island, which lies at its mouth, the northern arm being known as Little Fresh Kill, and the southern as Great Fresh Kill.

Jesse Bedell's or Wagner's Creek. First southerly branch of Fresh Kills, after passing Burnt Island. It bends about Lake's Meadow Island,

Richmond Creek. East branch of Fresh Kills. Karle's Neck Creek or Michcau's Creek are old names for this.

Henry Bedell's Mill Creek. A branch of Richmond Creek leading to the old Bedell Mill at Marshland, or Green Ridge.

Betty Holmes' or Taylor's Brook. Rises near Annadale and flows northerly into Benham's Creek, a branch of Richmond Creek.

Benham's Brook. Report Staten Is. Imp. Commission, p. 91. Same as Betty Holmes' Brook. Flows into Benham's Creek, a branch of Richmond Creek. On the Fresh Kills Road between Betty Holmes' or Benham's Brook and Gifford's Lane, is the haunt of Rooney's ghost. Willows grow on both sides of the road and holes have been cut into their trunks and rails fitted between the trees, thus making them serve as fence posts. A small stream flows along the road side by the willows, and Rooney, who was not considered a prohibitionist, fell into this little two inch brook and was drowned. His ghost now prowls up and down the road, and, according to a reliable neighbor, a pony that was often driven about the vicinity used to cut most curious capers, when beneath the shade of the willows.

Lewis' Creek. An old name for Benham's Creek.

Richmond or Saw Mill Brook. Flows through the ravine at Egbertville and empties into Richmond Creek near St. Andrew's church. The Blood Root Valley branch rises near the highest point (Dongan Knoll), and the west branch rises in the Mills Dale.

Ketchum's Mill Pond Brook. Rises in the Mills Dale near the old road to Richmond, now sometimes called Egbertville Road, and flows through the Ketchum Mill Pond into Richmond Creek. This brook and its branches have been only slightly affected by artificial changes and are among the most rural on the Island.

Simonson's Brook. Rises in the woods to the north of Springville Road (Poverty Lane), near the center of the Island, and flows southerly into Simonson's Creek, a branch of Richmond Creek.

John Bedell's or Simonson's Creek. Empties into the north side of Richmond Creek opposite Benham's Creek.

Main Creek. North branch of Fresh Kills.

Neck or Long Neck Creek. The branch of Main Creek into which Willow Brook flows. Map, 1797. Adv. State Tax Sale, Dec., 1890. Smith, 1836, calls it "Beck Creek."

Dock or New Springville Creek. Branch of Main, and next considerable creek southeast of Neck Creek. The one in which New Springville dock is located.

Vreeland's Creek. A branch of Dock Creek into which Vreeland's Brook flows.

Esek's Creek. Branch of Dock Creek; also known as Blake's Creek.

Flowk Creek. Branch of Main, and next creek southwest of Dock Creek. Mentioned in *Richmond Republican*, Jan. 24, 1829. There is also a creek southeast of Travisville known as Long Neck Flowk or Little Flowk Creek. These creeks were no doubt named after the fish allied to the flounders, known as the flowk or fluke. The true flowk is a European fish. The present day fishermen do not know why these two creeks are so called, but the above explanation seems probable.

Peter's Creek. Branch of Main, and next creek southwest of Flowk Creek. Named after Peter Du Puy. "Peter Dupuy's Creek" is mentioned in *Richmond Republican*, January 24th, 1829.

Prall's Creek. The south arm or branch of Peter's Creek.

La Tourette's Canal. Extends from Peter's Creek northeastward to the upland.

Bass Creek. Small creek between Peter's and Flowk creeks.

Flat Creek. A branch of Richmond Creek and near Never Fail Point.

Wreck Creek. On Long Neck. Empties into Fresh Kills near Burnt Island. So called because an old wreck was once lodged there.

Factory Creek. Next creek west of Wreck Creek. Extends toward the Linoleum factory.

Fork Creek. A forked creek on Long Neck that empties into Fresh Kills to the east of Wreck Creek.

Marshall's Creek. Next considerable creek to the east of Fork Creek. Sometimes called Marsh Creek.

Island Creek. On Long Neck near Price's Meadow Island. Empties into Main Creek east of Marsh Creek. Peter's Creek on Karle's Neck is nearly opposite. Sometimes called Shrimp Creek.

Little Flowk or Jones' Creek. Branch of Main Creek; the one that bends toward Price's Meadow Island from the northeast.

New Springville Brook. Rises near the corner of the old Saw-Mill or Conner Road and the Manor Road, and flows across Jones' or Rockland Road through New Springville into Dock Creek. This brook once turned a mill wheel in New Springville village.

Vreeland's Brook. Rises near Sign's Road and flows southwesterly through Vreeland's Swamp at Union or New Springville Road into Vreeland's Creek, a branch of Dock Creek.

Willow Brook. Rises near the highest point of Staten Island and flows southwesterly into Main Creek.

Corson's Brook. Rises near the Willow Brook Road, flows through the Corson farm and empties into Willow Brook near Bull's Head. Beers, 1874.

Cannon's or Landing Creek. Lies between Chelsea and Travisville. Andrew Cannon is mentioned as having 161 acres on Long Neck in the Land Papers, 1686. Abram Cannon's Creek is mentioned by Bayles, p. 129. Named on map 1797. Lately called Chelsea Creek.

Liberty Ditch. Cannon's Creek, like most meadow creeks, contains several lengthy twists or turns, and in 1860, or thereabouts, when a piece of the meadow was purchased for manufacturing purposes, a short cut was made across one of these loops, which, from the spirit of the times, received the name of Liberty Ditch.

Saw Mill or Maggie Merrill's Creek. North of Chelsea. One of its branches crosses the Watchogue Road. A saw mill was formerly located on this creek.

Flat Brook. Flows through the low, flat woodland lying between Merrill's Road and the Turnpike into Saw Mill or Maggie's Creek. (See Flat Brook, a branch of Old Place Creek.)

Daddy's Creek On the Sound. Next creek north of Saw Mill Creek.

Hanne's or Ball's Creek. On the Sound. Next creek north of Daddy's.

Bass Creek. On the Sound. Small creek next north of Hanne's Creek.

Prall's River. The arm of the Sound between Dongan's Island and Staten Island. Advertisement State Tax Sale, 1895.

Thomas' Creek. Mentioned in Bayles' History, p. 129.

Mark's Creek. First large creek south of Old Place Creek. Empties near Buckwheat Island. Mentioned in advertisement State Tax Sale, 1895.

Old Place or Tunissen's Creek. Old Place Creek is shown on recent maps. Sometimes called "Tunis Creek" by fishermen, &c. Tunissen's Creek is mentioned in *Richmond Republican*, April 25th, 1829; in the *Staaten Islander*, Sept. 19th, 1857, and in an old deed of 1687, recorded in Richmond, Liber B, p. 95.

Oyster or Deep Creek. A north branch of Old Place Creek, that reaches nearly to Bridge or Lawrence Creek. Oyster Creek is mentioned in advertisement State Tax Sale, 1895.

Oyster Creek. "Petition of Hans Lawrence of the county of Richmond, praying a warrant for a survey of a piece of land on Staten Island, containing about 30 acres; together with a small island of meadow, of about 2 acres, lying at the mouth of Oyster Creek, for which he has a patent." Not dated, but placed in 1697 of the Land Papers.

Sedge Pond Creek. First southerly branch of Old Place Creek.

Vroom Creek. Second southerly branch of Old Place Creek. Walling, 1859. Advertisement State Tax Sale, 1895.

Huckleberry Creek. Third southerly branch of Old Place Creek. Reaches to Beulah Point.

Braisted's Creek. A southerly branch of Old Place Creek, that reaches to that part of Lambert's Lane sometimes called Bloomfield Road.

Flat Brook. Flows north across Lambert's Lane into Old Place Creek. (See Flat Brook, a branch of Saw Mill or Maggie's Creek.)

Log Brook. Flows westerly across South Avenue into Old Place Creek. A few logs once laid across the brook and served as a bridge, hence the name.

Old Place Brook. Rises near Quarry Hill on the Old Place Road and flows across South avenue into Old Place Creek.

Lawrence or Bridge Creek. Said to have been also called Back Creek because it lay back of some of the farms that fronted on the North Shore. It empties into the Kill Van Kull at Bowman's Point. The brook, that flows into the south branch of this creek is sometimes called Stony Brook, because in old days it was crossed by stepping stones instead of logs.

Bridge Creek is mentioned in connection with the war of the Revolution as follows: "It is imagined that another expedition is determined upon against Staten Island under command of Mr. Philemon Dickenson, who has assembled near four hundred men about Elizabeth Town; boats and scows are also prepared, with a floating raft, to cross Bridge Creek, and thereby secure a retreat to the point." Bayles, p. 196. Also mentioned in Adv. State Tax Sale, Dec., 1890.

Is is related, that in one of the raids on Staten Island during the war of the Revolution, Jacob Van Pelt was taken prisoner and was being borne across Bridge Creek meadows away from his home and faithful wife, who is said to have been about four feet tall. Though a dwarf in stature, she was valiant of spirit, and accordingly followed her husband with the family musket, shooting one of his captors and putting the others to flight. Thus did this wife indeed get the "old man" back again.

Dam-meadow Creek. A branch of Bridge Creek. The Dam-meadow and Dam-meadow Creek are crossed by the railroad trestle just beyond Arlington. The meadow

is nearly encircled by higher land, covered with a growth of timber, and owing to this isolation has also been called the Pond-meadow. It is bounded on the southwest by Peggy's Point.

Newton's Creek. Empties into the Kill Van Kull between Bowman's and DeHart's Points. Many years ago a man by the name of Newton widened this creek so that he might get boats up to his ketchup and pickle preserving establishment, situated near the Shore Road.

DeHart's or Bowman's Brook. Bends about the high sand dune or Gerty's Hill at Holland Hook, and flows into Newton's Creek. Near the bridge where DeHart's Brook crosses the Shore Road, Suckey Rowland was caught by the Devil many years ago and had her tongue pulled, that is Suckey always claimed that it was the Devil. She was a gossip and her stories with oft telling grew apace, so that her good neighbors became angry with this monger of tales whose tongue was so very long. Thus it came to pass that the Devil, in looking about Holland Hook one night to see what pranks he might cut, espied Suckey and her very long tongue, which he pulled until she screamed. He by chance did a good act on that occasion, for it is related that Suckey's statements thereafter would have satisfied the most careful historian.

Palmer's Run. The brook forming the boundary line between Castleton and Northfield, and named after John Palmer. Land Papers, 1680. Bayles, p. 113.

Mill Brook. Same as Palmer's Run. Land Papers, 1680. Bayles, p. 113. Now called Bodine's Creek.

Great Swamp Ditch. An old water way. It formerly conducted water from Willow Brook at Bull's Head to the Butcherville branch of Palmer's Run.

Stinking Brook. A branch of Palmer's Run, that crosses the Turnpike and receives the waste of the Four Corners' brewery. At this writing, it is a foul smelling brook, remarkable for its growth of *Algæ* and *Vorticellæ*.

Clove Valley Brook. Flows from the Clove Valley ponds to Palmer's Run at the Mill Pond meadow, West New Brighton.

The Canal. Dug from the Clove Valley Brook to the Factory Pond at West New Brighton. Abandoned in 1894 and now being filled in.

Boiling Spring Brook. Flows into the Factory Pond. (See Boiling Spring.)

Logan's Spring or Harbor Brook. Flows into the Kill Van Kull at Livingston. (See Logan's Spring.) "The stream known as Harbor Brook, on Henderson Avenue, at the premises of the Sailors' Snug Harbor," is mentioned in an advertisement in N. Y. Evening Sun, Sept. 12th, 1895.

NECKS.

The Neck. Tottenville is sometimes referred to as being on "the Neck."

Karle's Neck. "Description of a survey of 80 acres of land at ye head of ye meadows between Long Neck and Karle's Neck, upon Staten Island, with 6 acres of salt meadow and 4 acres of fresh in ye cove to the north of Seadar Poynte, laid out for Jon. Bissell." Land Papers, 1676. St. Andrew's church is described as being on Karle's Neck, at the head of Fresh Kills, in the Land Papers, 1713, and in Bayles' History, p. 395. "Charle's Neck" is mentioned in Bayles' History, p. 129, and is shown by Smith, 1836. Karle's Neck was sometimes called Short Neck to distinguish it from Long Neck.

Long Neck. Separated from Karle's Neck by Main Creek. The land on which Linoleumville now stands. Mentioned in the Land Papers in draught of patent granted to John Garretsen in 1675.

Daniell's Neck. "Description of a survey of 120 acres of land lying upon the west side of Staten Island, to the north of Long Neck, and to the south of Daniell's Neck, laid out for Jonsia Cronsoon, by Phillip Welles, Surveyor." Land Papers, 1685. Mentioned again in 1697 in connection with the petition of Richard Merrel; also in Bayles' History, p. 129.

Tunissen's Neck. An old name for the Neck between Old Place Creek (Tunissen's Creek) and Bridge Creek. Old Place is located on this Neck.

ISLANDS AND MEADOW ISLANDS.

Louse Island. When the Quarantine was situated at Tompkinsville the washing for the immigrants was carried on in the "wash house" on Louse Island. In building the American Docks, Louse Island and the vicinity were filled in. The Island is shown but not named on Blood's Map, 1845.

Hoffman Island (Upper Quarantine). Swinburne or Dix Island (Lower Quarantine). Artificial islands off the shore from South Beach.

Tom Bell's Island. A wooded point projecting into the meadows between Garretson's station and the South Beach on the southwest side of Seaview Avenue. Sometimes called Tom Bell's Woods. This wood is said to have been much frequented by foxes about fifty years ago.

Poppy Joe's Island. A meadow island covered with cedar trees, between Barnes' Creek and South Beach. This name is used in old deeds. The sandy beach is approaching this island quite rapidly. In the *Richmond Republican*, June 19th, 1830, the following mention is made of "Poppy Joe's Island, which formerly did belong to Thomas Walton, deceased, and the said Thomas Walton did convey the same to Isaac Cubberly, of Staten Island, deceased, and the said deceased Isaac Cubberly, did bequeath the same in his last will and testament to his son Isaac Cubberly, his heirs and assigns for ever, which said tract of land and salt meadow lying on the south side of the said Island, and fronting the beach or strand, and begins on the north side of the said tract of land and meadows, by a creek called the New Creek. * * *" "Poppa Goes Island" is depicted on an old map of which the following is the title: "At the Request of Doctor Nicholas Lozier I have Surveyed All His Lands and Meadows now in his Possession And find the Contents to Amount of 141 Acres of Land and Meadows as p. Mapp. Surveyed Jan'y, 12th, 1793, by Bernard Sprong."

Egypt. A meadow island between Barnes' and Bartons' Creeks, southwest of Grant City.

Oyster Island. In Great Kill. Shown but not named on Chart, U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. Named on Dripp's Map, 1872.

Burnt Island. On the 10th of June, 1778, three boats laden with American soldiers landed between Blazing Star (Rossville) and "Burnt Island" in the mouth of Fresh Kills, and surprised the British picket. Bayles, p. 202. This island is referred to several times in the Land Papers as "Ye Island of Meadow against Seadar Poynte." On the map of 1797 it is marked "Island of Salt Meadow."

Dead Man's or Noah's Island. Same as Burnt Island. These names are used by fishermen of the present day.

Edsall's Island. "Description of a survey of several small pieces of salt meadow, on the northwest side of Staten Island, near the Fresh Kills, beginning at the southernmost branch of the Fresh Kills, where it joins the sound; thence southward to Jacob de Muffes his creek, including a peninsula of meadow called Edsall's Island, laid out for Christopher Billip, by Ro: Fulerton." Land Papers, July 6, 1687.

Lake's Island. Mentioned in advertisement, *Staaten Islander*, Sept. 9, 1857. The rise in the meadow to the east of Burnt or Dead Man's Island and probably the same as Edsall's Island. Thoreau in a letter written on Staten Island, July 21, 1843, says: "Last Sunday I walked over to Lake Island Farm, eight or nine miles from here, where Moses Prichard lived, and found the present occupant, one Mr. Davenport, formerly from Massachusetts, with three or four men to help him, raising sweet potatoes and tomatoes by the acre." Possibly the "Lake Island Farm" of Thoreau is not Lake's or Edsall's Island.

Price's Island. A hummock of land in the salt meadow south of Travisville on Long Neck. E. Price is given as a resident by Dripps, 1850.

Dongan's Island. Large island of meadow in the Sound near Chelsea. On Dripp's map of 1850 it is marked Dongan's Island, but on the later maps it is corrupted into "Duncan's Island." Called Prall's Island on map in Bayles' History. The "great island of salt meadow, near the Fresh Kills, and opposite to Long Neck, laid out for John Palmer by Phillip Wells, surveyor," is mentioned in the Land Papers in 1687, and is Dongan's Island. The patent to Palmer was approved at a council held March 31st, 1687, Governor Dongan being present, and on the 16th day of the following April, John Palmer and Sarah, his wife, conveyed the same territory to Thomas Dongan. Nearly opposite to this Island on the New Jersey shore, are the "Rotten Meadows."

Ralph's Island. The following is from the "Mirror" of 1838: "Executors Sale. James Bodine Sen'r deceased. * * * * Also two lots of salt meadow, No. 1 containing 10 acres, situated in the town of Northfield in said county at a place called the 'Old Place;' bounded south by Tunison's Creek, on the west by meadow of Wm. Blake, on the north by upland of Mrs. Prior, and on the east by meadow of Jacob Bodine, conveniently situated and of a good quality. No. 2 containing 4 acres, situate as aforesaid, being on the opposite side of the said creek, and nearly surrounded by water—called 'Ralph's Island.'" This meadow-island lies south of Mr. Kinsey's residence on the Old Place road, and is no longer surrounded by the creek, which has changed its course. It is, however, still a meadow-island, as the former bed of the creek is not entirely filled up, but supports a rank growth of water-loving vegetation, that in summer encircles this small piece of meadow.

Buckwheat Island. Small meadow-island in the Sound north of Dongan's Island. It is near the mouth of Mark's Creek: Clute, p. 8. It is related that a canal boatman ran ashore on this Island in the night, and in mentioning the accident, said he had grounded on "Pancake Island."

Schutter's, Shuttor's, Shuter's, Suter's or Shooter's Island. Opposite Mariners' Harbor. Mentioned in the Land Papers, 1676. Bew, 1781. Richmond Co. Clerk's office, Liber B of Deeds, p. 63. Bayles, p. 326. Clute, p. 66. Walling, 1859. Beers, 1874.

REEFS, ROCKS, SHOALS, &c.

Robyn's Rift. "A reef in the bay at the mouth of the Kill Van Kull was once frequented by seals, to which the Dutch gave the name Robyn; hence the name

'Robyn's Rift,' which has, by careless usage, become 'Robbin's Reef'." Bayles, p. 3, 681. Chart U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, Bay and Harbor of New York.

Oyster Banks. West of Robbins Reef, between Cavan's Point and Constable's Point, N. J. Bew, 1781, shows 'Oyster Bay and Banks,' and Des Barres, 1777, shows 'Oyster Banks.'

Baxter's Ledge. Between St. George and Robbin's Reef. Chart U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Law's Reef. The name applied to what remains of the old stone dock to the west of the present St. George Ferry slips, and at one time owned by Geo. Law.

Lightning Rock. A considerable mass of outcropping Tremolite on the shore near to where the present St. George ferry slips are located. The rock was much worn by the waves, a prominent crevice ran across it, and a large portion had been broken off, probably by glacial action, and transported several yards southward. It was the popular tradition that these changes had been brought about by lightning, hence the name.

Denyse's or Black-fish Rock. Near the shore at Brighton Point (St. George) and about three hundred feet east of Lightning Rock. The place was well known to fishermen some years ago, but has now been filled in.

White Rock. The name of the rock to which Isaac Decker piloted the first British soldiers, who landed on Staten Island during the Revolution. Bayles, p. 242. The outcrop of granite on the shore, now nearly covered by the filling in for the Tompkinsville railroad station, was called the White Rock during recent years, and it is quite likely the place where Decker landed the soldiers.

Split Rock. A large split rock seen at very low tide off the shore at the foot of Hannah Street, Tompkinsville.

Sugar Loaf Rock. A prominent boulder, the shape of a sugar loaf, near the paper factory, at the corner of Prospect Street and the Turnpike. It now occupies a cleared field, but was once surrounded by woods, and was then a point of pilgrimage for the boys of the period.

Brogan's Rock. A large flat rock on the shore south of Pennsylvania Ave., Clifton. Named after Brogan, a boatman.

Seal Rocks. The name of several drift boulders at Prince's Bay under Light House Hill, on which seals are occasionally seen in winter.

Nigger-Head Rock. A large boulder at the foot of the bluff at Light House Hill, Prince's Bay, and known as a land mark among fishermen.

Strawberry Rock. Off the shore near the foot of Central Ave., Tottenville. This rock received its name from the circumstance that strawberries once grew about it, before the shore had washed away.

Polly Fountain's or Jacobson's Bar. Just outside of the Narrows. The Jacobson and Fountain farms were at the Narrows and lay side by side. The bar is also occasionally spoken of as Keteltas', after the old Keteltas farm, that extended to the South Beach at the Old Town Road. Beers, 1874.

Craven's Shoal. Off South Beach, northeast of Hoffman Island. Chart, U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. Map, Bayles' History.

New Creek Shoal. Near the mouth of New Creek.

West Bank. Hoffman and Dix Islands east of South Beach are on West Bank. Chart, U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. Bellin, 1764. Bew, 1781.

Barnes' Lead. Off South Beach between New Creek and the Elm Tree Light at the foot of New Dorp Lane.

Great Kill Shoal. Southeast of Crooke's Point. This is what is called Old Orchard Shoal on the government chart (Great Kill Shoal not being mentioned), but according to oystermen, &c., the true Old Orchard Shoal is further to the west nearly opposite Huguenot. The Old Orchard, now washed away by the ever encroaching sea, is said to have been situated just west of Arbutus Lake. "Kill Shoal" is shown by Smith, 1836.

Old Orchard Shoal. The Old Orchard Shoal Light is situated a little over two miles southeast of Crooke's Point. Chart, U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. (See Great Kill Shoal.)

Middle Ground. The shallow area south of the channel at Prince's Bay. So called by oystermen, &c.

Round Shoal. A name for Middle Ground, or at least its upper portion. Chart U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Oyster Beds. Same as Middle Ground and Round Shoal. Smith, 1836.

Texas. Southeast of Ward's Point, between the channel and Middle Ground. The water is several feet deeper than on Middle Ground. A well known locality among fishermen, &c.

Mill Creek Shoals. In the Sound at Mill Creek, Tottenville.

Kreischerville Flats. In the Sound off Kreischerville.

Big, Great or Storer's Beds. The Great Beds Light is situated southwest of Ward's Point. Chart U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. Fishermen call the wide and shallow part of the Sound north of Ellis Point, Great Beds, Big Beds or Storer's Beds.

Story's Flats. Mud flats in the Sound between Ellis and Smoking Points. Chart U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. These flats should be called Storer's after the old Staten Island family of that name who owned the upland.

Lewis' Beds. Oyster beds in Lewis' or Benham's Creek.

Perine's Hole. A deep place in Perine's Creek, a branch of New Creek.

King-fish Hole. Situated off Elm Tree Light. Known to fishermen by this name because the King-fish or Barb sometimes occurs there in great numbers.

Deep Hole. In Prince's Bay. Seventy-four feet deep. Another deep hole is in the Sound near Tottenville, and is forty-eight feet deep. Still another deep hole is just below where the Fresh Kills bridge crosses Richmond Creek.

Shannon's Hole. A deep place in the Sound between Slack's Creek and Benedict's Creek.

Garretson's Bar. Near (above) where the old Garretson or Fresh Kills Bridge crossed Richmond Creek.

Sea-dog Shoal. Situated near the northerly end of Dongan's Island. Shown, but not named, on map 1797.

HILLS.

Fort Hill. The hill crossed by Westervelt Avenue, New Brighton, and named from the several British forts located thereon in Revolutionary time. Clute, p. 93. Mentioned in advertisement State Tax Sale, Dec. 1890. Map of property at Fort Hill, Staten Island, filed 20th July, 1853. No. 116.

Quality Hill. An old nickname for Fort Hill, applied to it by the residents of Thrifty Valley. Dutch Hill is a more recent name.

Goat Hill. An old name for Fort Hill. The unfenced portion was formerly used as a goat pasture.

Vinegar Hill. The southerly slope occupied by Monroe and Montgomery Avenues, New Brighton. This was also known as "The Orchard," because Gov. Tompkins' apple orchard was located there. "The Orchard" is shown on Blood's map, 1845.

Cork Hill. A later name for Vinegar Hill. The Cork Hill boys and the boys from Rocky Hollow used to march against each other some years ago and indulge in "Wild Irish" stone fights. They were imbued with an excess of local pride.

Redoubt Hill or Mount Tompkins. The prominent hill back of Tompkinsville, on which a British earthwork was located during the Revolution, the remains of which are still to be seen. "The Pavilion at Mount Tompkins" is mentioned in advertisement by Caleb T. Ward in *Richmond Republican*, March 1st, 1828. Mount Tompkins is mentioned in the *Staaten Islander*, June 11th, 1856. Redoubt Hill is mentioned in the *Staten Island Star*, Dec. 14, 1895.

Pavilion Hill. The same as Mount Tompkins. A great Sunday resort thirty or forty years ago. Called "Mount Pavilion" in advertisement in N. Y. *Herald* of 1835. Blood, 1845. Now occasionally called Cow Hill.

Ward's Hill. The next hill southeast of Pavilion.

Mount Marion. Same as Ward's Hill. Blood, 1845.

Fiedler's Hill. Rises from the Turnpike west of Pavilion Hill.

Turney's Hill. At the present Hill Street, between Jersey Street and York Avenue, New Brighton.

Grimes' Hill. Rises from the Richmond Road back of Stapleton.

Capo di Monte. Old name for Grimes' Hill. Blood, 1845.

Signal Hill. An old name for Grimes' Hill. Rept. Staten Is. Imp. Com., pp. 45, 82, 88, 90. The British maintained a number of signal stations on the Island during the war of the Revolution, one of which was located on this hill.

Schaefer's Hill. The steep ascent at the top of Targee Street, Stapleton. A recent name.

Jackson's Hill. A recent name for the prominent hill rising from the Richmond Road opposite Osgood Avenue, Stapleton, and at present used as a common. It is a part of Grimes' Hill.

Pole Hill. Near Grimes' Hill. Now known as "Morning Side."

Boyd's Hill. An old name for the high ground along the Richmond Road near the head of Wright Street, Stapleton.

Prospect Hill. At the corner of Bay and Prospect Streets, Stapleton. On Blood's map, 1845. Now removed.

Hamel's Hoofden. The Narrows. "These Hoofden, or headlands, were named after Hendrick Hamel, one of the directors of the West India Company." Bayles, pp. 47, 83. Mentioned in 1630 in the Indian deed of the Island to Michil Pauw. Manual of the City of N. Y., 1869.

Little Fort Hill. Near the site of the present fort that commands the Narrows. Bayles, p. 259.

Concord Downs. This name has been applied to the large tract of naked, hilly land lying between the Finger Board Road and the Richmond Road. It was once covered with trees, that would grow again, if protected from the omnivorous goats, resident in Concord and vicinity. The same character of country, though wooded, extends to the Old Town Road. The Downs are now much used by golf players.

Fox Hill. Report Staten Is. Imp. Com., pp. 88, 90. Southwest of the present Rosebank railroad station. This and Mayer's Hill are the most prominent of the Concord Downs.

Mayer's Hill. The Finger Board Road bends about this hill. Beers, 1874.

Roguery Hill. A murder was once committed on a small elevation over which the Finger Board Road passes, and which from that circumstance received the name of Roguery Hill, and the road became known as the Roguery Hill Road, until the guide post, showing the road to Richmond, was erected, when it received its present name. Clute, p. 232. A continued story appeared in the *Staaten Islander* during January and February, 1854, entitled "The Stranger's Revenge; or, The Haunted Swamp of the Finger Board Road. An Historical Legend of Staaten Island, by a new contributor." The Roguery Hill murder figures as a feature of this tale. It is said that several robberies were also committed on the hill. Among "lands to be sold without reserve," mentioned in advertisement in *Richmond Republican*, March 21st, 1829, is "a farm containing 20 acres in the aforesaid town of Southfield, bounded on the road leading from Roguery Hill to the Narrows."

Todt or Toad Hill. Rises from the Richmond Road at Garretsons, the present Dongan Hills post office. It was not called Todt Hill before the Revolution, but the name began to be used during the latter part of the war. Bayles, p. 246. Clute, pp. 8, 226. In the *Staaten Islander*, for Aug. 30th, 1856, there is an article on the origin of the name 'Todt Hill.' It is there stated that in one of the early encounters between the Indians and the Dutch settlers several of the latter were killed on the hill, which in consequence received the name of Todt or Death Hill. In the next number of the paper a correspondent, writing from "Cockroach Alley, Snailville," declares the proper name to be 'Toad Hill' and relates this story: "In days of yore, a young man paid his 'distresses'—for so they were regarded—to a young lady who resided on the hill. In order to offend him and cause him to discontinue his unwelcome visits, she privately dropped a toad or two—young ladies were not afraid of toads in those days—into his capacious pockets, where they remained until they became offensive. This circumstance became known, and afterwards, whenever a youth was seen wending his way towards the hill, his jesting friends would advise him to take care of his pockets if he was going to Toad Hill." Map of property on "Toad Hill" filed Feby. 4th, 1857, No. 157. "Todt or Toadt Hill" is mentioned in advertisement State Tax Sale, 1805.

Iron Hill. Same as Todt Hill. "Description of a survey of 120 acres of land lying in the vicinity of the Iron Hill, upon Staten Island, laid out for Peter Lakeman, by Phillip Welles, surveyor." Land Papers, 1685. The "Iron Hills" are mentioned in the patent to John Palmer of 5,100 acres in 1687. Bayles, p. 115. Clute, pp. 24, 226. (See New Lots at Old Town.)

Yserberg or Iron Mount. "Description of a survey of 176 acres of land upon Staten Island under the Yserberg (or Iron Mount) for Louis Lakeman by Jas: Corteljan, surveyor." Land Papers, 1676.

Ocean Hill. The highest part of Staten Island along which Ocean Terrace Road runs. Map in Bayles' History.

Dongan Knoll. The highest point of the Island overlooking Willow Brook valley and beyond. Report Staten Is. Imp. Com., pp. 63, 88, 89.

Camp Hill. A knoll southwest of the Black Horse Tavern, near the Amboy Road, and called Camp Hill by the British soldiers during the Revolution. Proceedings Nat. Sci. Association, Vol. IV., No. 7.

Kellett's Hill. Near Egbertville ravine and the old saw mill pond. Named after J. P. Kellett, the proprietor of the Richmond Hill hotel. Proceedings Nat. Sci. Association, Vol. I, p. 62.

Meissner's Hill. A later name for Kellett's Hill, which is now traversed by Meissner Avenue. Named after Frederick Meissner. Kellett's or Meissner's Hill is really only a part of Richmond Hill.

Richmond Hill. North of Richmond village. Shown by Dripps, 1850. Mentioned in *Staaten Islander*, February 28th, 1857. Also called La Tourette's Hill.

Crocheron's Hill, Fort Hill, or Look-Out Place. The cedar-covered hill west of Richmond village, where the old British fort is located. Geib's Hill is a later name.

Ketchum's or Cemetery Hill. The last hill in the range that commences at Brighton Point and terminates suddenly at Richmond Creek. A better view may be had of the meadows from the top of this hill than from Look-Out Place. For over a hundred years the crown of the hill has been used as a family burying ground.

Forest Hill. Lies parallel to Richmond Hill, being separated by the Mills Dale or Buck's Hollow. The Forest Hill Road extends along the crest of this hill.

Kite or Heifer Hill. That part of Forest Hill over which the road from New Springville to Richmond (Poverty Lane) passes.

Cripp's Back. A hill crossed by the Annadale Road, between Washington Avenue and Fresh Kills Road. The following occurs in notice of auction sale in *Richmond Republican*, January 22, 1831: "All that certain lot of land called Cripp's Back, formerly owned by Nicholas Journeay, deceased, situate in the town of Westfield, in the county of Richmond, beginning at the east corner thereof at Cripp's Back Bars, so called. * * * "

Indian Hill. On the Amboy Road, where joined by Washington Ave., between Eltingville and Annadale. In the records of the laying out of the road leading from Darby Doyle's Ferry to Billopp's Ferry (part of the Richmond Road and all of the Amboy Road) made in 1774, Indian Hill is mentioned. LaForge's Hill is named as being more to the eastward, probably near the southerly turn of the Amboy Road at Eltingville, and Moore's Hill is named as near Sandy Brook. (See Proceedings Natural Science Association, Vol. V., p. 14.) "Johnson's Hill and LaForge's Hill, near the church of the Huguenots," are mentioned in the *Staaten Islander*, Feby. 25th, 1854.

Bunker Hill. An old name for the high bluff at Prince's Bay where the lighthouse now stands. Map, 1797. A rather high conical hill at Huguenot, west of Arbutus Lake, is now known as Bunker Hill.

Seguine's or Light House Hill. The hill on which Prince's Bay light is located. Chart, U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. Red Bank Light. Walling, 1859. Beers, 1874.

Red Bank. The bluff at Prince's Bay. Colton, 1846. Dripps, 1850. Walling, 1859. Dripps, 1872. Map in Bayles' History.

Neddie Ward's or Ware's Hill. Close to and northwest of Pleasant Plains railroad station and traversed by the Rossville or Bloomingdale Road.

Canada Hill. The prominent hill back of the railroad station at Richmond Valley, Westfield.

Sand Ridges. West of Beach Avenue at Richmond Valley, Westfield. These ridges were occupied by the Indians in old time, and at present a number of interesting hybrid oaks grow in the adjacent lowland known as Decker's Swamp.

Cronk's or Hopping's Hill. A prominent knoll on the north side of the Amboy Road, Tottenville.

Burial Ridge. The knoll near the Billopp House at Tottenville from which many Indian remains have been exhumed.

The Bluff. At Tottenville, near the end of the Amboy Road.

Chestnut Hill. The northern part of Kreischerville (Androvetteville) and traversed by the Fresh Kills Road. The following may not refer to same Chestnut Hill: "Description of a survey of a lot of land containing 81 acres with 8 acres of meadow, situate in the middle or body of Staten Island, upon a ridge known by the name of Chestnut hill, laid out for Joseph Arosmith, by Phillip Wells, surveyor." Land Papers, 1683.

Van Allen's or McComber's Hill. The southern part of Kreischerville. The Fresh Kills Road passes over this hill.

Kreischer's Hill. At Kreischerville, opposite the brick works.

Androvette's Hill. Near Kreischerville, on the south side of 'Gene's Creek.

Cedar Hill. Near Kreischerville, on the north side of 'Gene's Creek. It is a rather high sand hill covered with cedars.

Burying Hill. A small sand knoll southwest of Smoking Point, near Rossville, supposed to have been used as an Indian burying ground.

Mount Tobey. The hill on the westerly side of Swaim's or LaForge's Lane at Valley Forge, Westfield.

Pompey's Knoll. A sand dune, close to the Sound, between Cannon's or Landing Creek and Chelsea. Pompey was a darkey and lived on this knoll many years ago.

Sailor's Hill. A long sand hill on the southerly side of Decker Avenue (a name for the western end of Merrill Avenue) near Chelsea Road and Saw Mill Creek. The hill received its name from the circumstance that a sailor was buried there many years ago.

Big Hummock, or Beulah Land. The long sand hill that extends along the meadow at Vroom and Old Place Creeks.

Little Hummock. A smaller dune to the southeast of the Big Hummock.

Battle Hill. A sand dune on the southerly side of Bridge Creek where it is crossed by Western Road. One of the numerous skirmishes between the British and the Americans from New Jersey occurred here during the Revolution. A trench was dug on the creek side of the hill in which the killed were buried. A part of Battle Hill is now occupied by the dwelling and garden of the Rev. Jas. E. Kenny.

Aunt Gertie's Hill. A high sand dune on the old De Hart farm, to the east of Newton's Creek, at Holland Hook.

Quarry Hill. The trap rock quarry, known as the Upper Quarry, near Graniteville, is on this hill. Bayles, p. 433. Dripps, 1850. Walling, 1859. An account of the old quarry is given in the *Staten Islander*, July 10th, 1889.

Burger's Hill. At Burger and Castleton Avenues, West New Brighton. A well known locality among the boys some years ago, who used to sleighride down Burger's Hill.

Nanny-berry or Sunset Hill. A hill nearly covered with black-haw bushes and cat-briers, near where Bard Ave. meets the Clove Road. The open ground on this hill is locally known as the Common.

Hickory Corner. Several old fences met on the highest point just east of the upper part of the present Bard Avenue, where also stood a hickory tree, and the hill top, in consequence, was known as Hickory Corner.

Harbor Hill. The high ground at the head of Clinton Avenue, New Brighton.

Ocean Terrace. The high land between the Clove Valley and the Richmond Road along which the Ocean Terrace Road now runs. Map of property on 'Ocean Terrace' filed 19th Sept., 1860. No 181. (See Ocean Hill.)

Smith Terrace. On Boyd's Hill, Stapleton.

Upper Terrace. The hill side at St. Mark's Place, New Brighton.

Lower Terrace. Below the Upper Terrace. A part of Richmond Terrace or Shore Road.

Brighton Heights. Same as Upper Terrace. The "Brighton Heights Dutch Reformed Church" is situated on the corner of Tompkins Ave. and Fort Place. Clute, p. 260.

Knyphausen Heights. The high land above Tompkins Ave. General Knyphausen commanded the British fort situated on these heights, the remains of which may still be seen.

Castleton Heights. The high land north of the Moravian Cemetery and east of Egbert Avenue. Walling, 1859. The town of Middletown was created by an act of the State Legislature in 1860 and was formed from parts of Southfield and Castleton. The hills once called Castleton Heights are now in Middletown. Thoreau in 1843, used to date his letters at Castleton. He lived on the Richmond Road. The residence of Alderman J. Y. Cebra, on the Turnpike and Cebra Avenue, was also called "Castleton Heights." Blood, 1845.

Huguenot Heights. At the corner of Woodrow Road and Huguenot Ave. Dripps, 1872.

Chelsea Heights. On the Turnpike, near Signs Road. Walling, 1859. Beers, 1874.

VALLEYS AND HOLLOWS.

Thrifty Valley. An old name for the low ground through which Monroe and Montgomery Avenues now pass.

The Clove. The old Dutch and the present name of the cleft in the hill through which the Clove Road finds its way into Clove Valley. Clute, p. 232. Rept. Staten Is. Imp. Com., p. 45. The Turnpike Road traverses Clove Valley from northeast to southwest.

Little Clove Valley. Reaching southward from the Little Clove Road. Rept. Staten Is. Imp. Com., p. 64.

Martling Dale. A part of the Little Clove Valley. Rept. Staten Is. Imp. Com., pp. 64, 88.

The Glen. At the northwest end of Britton's Pond, near where the mill once stood. Rept. Staten Is. Imp. Com., p. 64.

Manor Dale. That portion of the valley of Willow Brook near the Manor Road. Rept. Staten Is. Imp. Com., pp. 64, 88.

Mills Dale or Buck's Hollow. Extending from near the old mill at Egbertville along the northerly side of Richmond Hill to Ketchum's Mill pond. Rept. Staten Is. Imp. Com., pp. 64, 88.

Egbertville Ravine. Lies between Kellett's Hill and Egbertville Road, near Egbertville. Richmond or Saw Mill Brook flows through this ravine.

Blood Root Valley, Black Horse Ravine, or Valley of Dead Man's Creek. This deep shaded ravine lies west of Egbert Avenue, about a quarter of a mile from where it joins the road to Egbertville. It is called by the first of these names because the Blood Root grows there in abundance; by the second, on account of a tradition that a messenger between the British forts used to ride in the days of the Revolution through the valley, and by the third, from the circumstance that a dead man was once found by the brook side.

Valley of the Iron Hill or Mersereau's Valley. There is to be found in the history of the county a pleasing anecdote of the rescue of a young lady by her lover, Mersereau, from the hands of an unscrupulous British officer, who was quartered on the Island during the war of the Revolution. The valley where the incident occurred, is described as follows: "Almost directly opposite the junction of the road from Garretson's station with the old Richmond Road, then called the King's Highway, there is a deep ravine, penetrating some distance into Todt Hill, at the farthest extremity of which there is a spring of water. Near this, before the war commenced, a solitary individual had built a rude cabin, in which he dwelt for several years, but when hostilities began he disappeared, leaving the cabin vacant. The approach to it was by a foot path through the dense forest which lined the hill on either side of the ravine." This is still one of the most beautiful spots on the Island; the hill sides are mostly wooded, a pleasant meadow with old apple trees occupies the bottom of the valley and the perennial spring flows as in the days of the Revolution. The neighbors and local historians had no name for this place and so the writer of this article, some years ago, called it Mersereau's Valley. In making up the present paper, several persons referred to it by this name, and so it has been thought proper to insert it here. Lately a very appropriate name for this valley was discovered in the survey for Hansse Christophell, made in 1685. It is there called the Valley of the Iron Hill, the Iron Hill being an old name for Todt Hill. (See New Lots at the Old Town.)

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Reed's Valley. A fork of Mersereau's Valley. It contains a brook which joins the one that flows from the hermit's spring. (See Reed's Basket-willow Swamp.)

Pleasant Valley. Commences near the head of Vanderbilt Avenue, where it joins the Richmond Road, and extends up the hill toward the Serpentine Road.

Rocky Hollow. The hollow back of Stapleton through which the old Richmond Road runs. It is below Signal or Grimes' Hill. Bayles, p. 307. Rept. Staten Is. Imp. Com., pp. 45, 82, 89.

Poverty Hollow. A hollow at Clifton into which Maryland and St. John's Avenues lead.

Means' Hollow. A low piece of ground in Rossville near the corner of Shea's Lane and Fresh Kills Road through which flows a small brook.

Owl's Hollow. Crossed by the Fresh Kills Road about one half mile west of Green Ridge. Moore's Brook flows through Owl's Hollow into Wagner's Creek.

Jan. Tunissen's Valley. "Decription of a survey of Jan. Tunissen's valley on the Kill van Kull (Staten Island) amounting to 24 acres. Pieter Cortelyou, surveyor." Not dated but placed in 1696 of the Land Papers. Probably in the vicinity of Holland Hook which is situated on the old Tunissen grant.

SPRINGS, PONDS AND SWAMPS.

Watering Place. The name of a large spring that existed until thirty or forty years ago near the bluff at the southerly end of the present railroad tunnel at Tompkinsville, where ships used to procure a supply of water before going to sea. The name was also applied to the vicinity of this well known spring. Called "Wels" by Bellin, 1764. Clute, pp. 113, 460, 683. Bayles, pp. 85, 192, 241, 326. Map, 1797.

Hessian Spring. In the valley east of Jersey St., New Brighton. Bayles, p. 82. Clute, p. 32. 'Hessian Springs' are located by Blood, 1845, and by Sidney, 1849. In the "Abstract of the Title of Thomas E. Davis to Certain Lands in Castleton," p. 18, (1834) occurs the following: "* * * * the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns shall have * * * * the spring called the Hessian Spring, being upon said block or square, number sixty, for the purposes of watering the village of Tompkinsville and the premises hereby conveyed, or for any other purpose, and forty feet square of land surrounding and including said spring for the purpose of erecting thereon buildings and machinery for raising said water * * * * ."

Cruser or Boiling Spring. Near Bement Ave., West New Brighton. Bayles, pp. 6, 116. Proceedings Nat. Sci. Association, Vol. I., p. 62. Boiling Spring brook flowed into the Factory Pond.

Logan's Spring. Near the northerly side of Silver Lake, in the adjoining valley. Named after Logan, an Indian. Clute, p. 6. Blood, 1845. Sidney, 1849. Logan's Spring brook flows through the Dike to the Kill Van Kull at Livingston.

Horse-shoe Spring. Occupies a horse-shoe shaped depression in Clove Valley, southwest of Silver Lake.

Upper Quarry Spring. On the side of Quarry Hill, Graniteville. Beers, 1874.

Hudson's Spring. Thirty years ago a fine spring issued from beneath the stone wall at the corner of the Shore Road and Vanderbilt Avenue, Clifton. It has now entirely disappeared. The tradition is that Henry Hudson, as he sailed past the Island, sent a boat ashore to procure water, and that he got it at this spring.

Moravian Spring. In the Moravian Cemetery and now covered by the artificial lake. Proceedings Nat. Sci. Association, Vol. IV., p. 52.

Mineral Spring. At Freeman Winant's Swamp, near Union or Springville Road. One of the springs that flow into the small pond made by the Crystal Water Co. It owes its name to the considerable amount of iron found in the water, which at one time was taken as a cure for rheumatism.

Van Buskirk Spring. On the Van Buskirk farm at Garretson's Road, Northfield.

New Springville Spring. In New Springville village; well known to every Staten Island pedestrian and bicyclist.

Indian Spring. To the west of Willow Brook Road, not far from Corson's Brook. Sam and Hannah, the last Indians resident upon the Island are said to have lived for some years near this spring.

Fresh Pond. Mentioned in Palmer patent in 1687. Bayles, p. 115. Same as Silver Lake. Clute, p. 59. Blood, 1845. Dripps, 1850.

Tushy's Pond. At the corner of the present Cebra and Ward Aves., Middletown. Has been dry for many years.

Westervelt's Pond. Once situated in the low ground in Thrifty Valley through which Monroe and Madison Avenues now run. It received the drainage of Vinegar (Cork) Hill, where the Orchard was located.

Duck Pond. Near the corner of the present York and Brighton Avennes, New Brighton. Now filled in.

Harbor Ponds. In property of Sailors' Snug Harbor. One lies north and one south of Castleton Avenue.

Sexton's Pond. An artificial extension of Boiling Spring Brook on the Sexton property, Castleton Avenue, West New Brighton.

Barrett's Pond. A small pond in the Barrett Nursery grounds at the head of Burger Avenue, West New Brighton.

Britton's Upper Pond, Britton's Pond or Clove Lake (Mill Pond), Martling's Pond or Richmond Lake, Reservoir or Brook's Pond, Schoenian's Pond. A series of artificial ponds in the Clove Valley represented on most maps of the Island. The last mentioned has lately been drained.

Blake's or Brook's Pond. Artificial pond near the corner of Prospect Street and Manor Road. Walling, 1859. The dam of this pond gave way during the great storm of Sept., 1882, and the torrent demolished the brick and stone bridge at Post Avenue. The dam was not rebuilt.

Iron Mine Ponds. The abandoned iron mines near Four Corners, now filled with water.

Van Boskirk's or Factory Pond. Connected with the N. Y. Dyeing and Print Works, West New Brighton. It is now nearly filled in and it is proposed to lay out several streets upon the newly made land. "Mill Pond, of the N. Y. Dyeing and Printing Establishment, formerly known as Van Boskirk's Pond," is shown on map filed March 20th, 1850, No. 70.

Reservoir or Barrett's Pond. Back of the Dye Works on Cherry Lane, West New Brighton. Beers, 1874.

Bodine's Pond. Formed by the damming of Palmer's Run and used for many years by various milling industries. The pond was drained some years ago and the wells of the Richmond County Water Co. have been sunk in the remaining marsh. Mill Lane (Columbia Street) and Pond Road (Jewett Avenue) skirted the edges of this pond.

Red Lake. Between the Morning Star Road and Simonson Avenue, Port Richmond. The pond was formed in the depression made by excavating clay for the Northfield brick works. These works were abandoned some years ago and the pond has lately been drained.

Cape Henlopen. Fifty years ago a small pond on the east side of Van Pelt Avenue, not far from the present Erastina Station, was known as Cape Henlopen. Gradually the name became changed, so that to-day the children about the place know the little pond as Cape Malorca, even sometimes calling it Kate Malorca. At present it contains no cape, but there may have been one in old days, or perhaps its general shape suggested to the fancy of some seafaring resident of Mariners' Harbor the name of Cape Henlopen.

False Pond. A small pond several hundred feet east of Cape Henlopen and near Simonson Avenue. It seems to have been known as Paul's Pond, after Paul Mersereau.

Long Pond. A very small pond north of Cape Henlopen. It has been known by this name for many years.

Sandy Leer. Apparently an old name for this, is the Flag Pond, but of late years it has been called Sandy Leer, because an individual by that name once lived on Simonson Avenue, and the pond was back of his garden.

Log Pond. Near Old Place at South Avenue. Log Brook flowed through this small pond which is now drained.

Dead Man's or Snake Pond. A small pond on the southerly side of Old Place Road near the bend, and not far from Spirit Point. It is called Dead Man's Pond, because a murdered peddler was thrown into it many years ago. When the good inhabitants of Old Place have been going home late at night they have seen strange sights near this pond. A headless man was once observed lingering near it; also an angel supported on a luminous cloud, which we take to have been a will-o'-the-wisp.

Sedge Pond. Sedge Pond Creek extends from the Sedge Pond on the Salt Meadows to Old Place Creek.

Mersereau's, Charles Wood's or Old Place Mill Pond. This pond was constructed in 1804, by David Mersereau who built the tide mill on Old Place Creek. Bayles, p. 559. Charles Wood's Mill Pond is mentioned in the *Richmond Republican*, Feb'y 28th, 1829.

Clifton Lake. Near New York Avenue, in the grounds formerly belonging to Mark Birmingham. Beers, 1874.

Fort Pond. In the Fort grounds at the Narrows, near the end of Richmond Avenue.

Connor's or Duer's Pond. On what was once the Keteltas farm, at Richmond Avenue, Clifton. Beers, 1874. Now filled in.

Lily or Luling's Pond. On the westerly side of the railroad track between Arrochar and Fort Wadsworth stations.

Leavitt's Pond. Between Vanderbilt and Simonson Avenues. On what was once the Geo. Leavitt property.

Frog Pond. Near Vanderbilt Avenue, in Leavitt's Woods. Now drained.

On the Concord Downs, which are composed of impervious drift material, there are many ponds and swamps. Fifty-two are shown on Vermeule & Bien's map. They are nearly all called ponds by the neighbors, but are, as a rule, only ponds by courtesy, most of them being overgrown with swamp-loving vegetation. The largest of these ponds and pond swamps are the following:

Brady's Little Pond. On the edge of the Downs, a few feet to the southeast of Simonson Avenue. Also called Duck Pond.

The Swamp or Clifton Park Pond. On the edge of the Downs a few hundred feet to the northwest of Simonson Avenue. Clifton Park is shown by Walling, 1859. The pond still has a few trees about it and is used for skating, being more of a pond than a swamp. The Bogie of the newspapers appeared in this pond in July, 1895, and attracted many people by its loud singing. It was probably an escaped specimen of the ordinary "Jug-of rum" bull frog, that is common enough in parts of New Jersey, but has not, so far, been reported from the Island. Goose pond is a small pool a few feet to the west of the Swamp and connected with it.

Wood Pond. Lies several hundred feet to the southwest of the Swamp. This small pond has been known by this name for at least fifty years. A still smaller pond near by and to the west is known as the Black Pond.

Swell-Belly Pond. A few hundred feet from Wood Pond. If Simonson Avenue were continued, it would meet this pond. The boys apply the name rather indefinitely to several contiguous swamp-holes, which are interspersed with knolls.

Radcliff's Pond. Northwest of the Swamp and near Vanderbilt Avenue. Now drained.

Cherry Pond. A small pond between the Swamp and Radcliff's Pond. It is now nearly drained. A cherry tree stands on its margin.

Elmore's Pond. Near the corner of Simonson Place and Oder Ave.

Ipe's Pond. Lies northeast of Steuben Street, and is the largest of the Swamp-ponds of the Concord Downs.

Miller's or Hoble's Pond. Near Steuben Street, Concord.

Fronkel's Pond. Close to and southwest of Steuben Street, Concord. Contains an island.

Fest's Pond. Adjoins Fronkel's Pond.

Gottschalk's Pond. Lies southwest of DeKalb Street, Concord. Gottschalk is a too difficult name for many of the neighbors, who have corrupted it into Gunshot.

Island Pond. On Fox Hill. A small pond.

Willow Pond. Included in the bend of the Finger Board Road. Five willows grow on its margin.

Brady's Pond. Large artificial pond close to railroad track at Grasmere. It occupies the site of the Haunted Swamp. (See Haunted Swamp and Brady's Little Pond).

Widmayer's or Track Pond. Lies close to the railroad track at Grasmere, nearly opposite to Brady's Pond.

Woodside Lake. Near the Finger Board Road and in wet weather connected by a brook with Brady's Pond. Beers, 1874.

Van Wagenen's Pond. An old name for Woodside Lake.

Old Town Pond. A small pond on the north side of the Old Town Road near the railroad track. Proceedings Nat. Sci. Association, Vol. IV., p. 7.

Butler's Pond. South of the railroad track between Garretson's station and Grant City. Proceedings Nat. Sci. Association, Vol. II., p. 75.

Woolsey Pond. On the old Woolsey place on Todt Hill, close to the Four Corners Road.

Johnson's Pond. Near Tyson's Lane, New Dorp. Once a considerable pond, but drained some years ago. Named after Anthony Johnson. Dripps, 1850. Walling, 1859. Dripps, 1872.

Black Pond and Moore's Pond. On the south side of the Richmond Road, near Moore Street, Richmond. Both have been drained. A bog remains on the site of Black Pond, where cranberries grow in some abundance.

Ketchum Mill Pond. West of Richmond. Mill no longer in existence. Clute, p. 101. Often mentioned in Rep't. Staten Is. Imp. Com. Another mill pond was once situated further up Ketchum's Brook, on the southeast side of Forest Hill Road. The remains of the old dam may still be seen.

Hall's Gun Factory Pond or Willow Brook Pond. An artificial pond at Willow Brook. Dripps, 1850. Walling, 1859.

Standring's Pond. Close to and southeast of the Gun Factory Pond. Walling 1859. Beers, 1874.

Crocheron Mill Pond or Bull's Head Pond. Near Sign's Road at Bull's Head. The mill is no longer in existence.

Saw Mill Pond. Near Egbertville. Both mill and artificial pond are gone.

Geib's Mill Pond. At the old tide mill on Richmond Creek below the hill where the British Fort was located. It was formerly known as the Crocheron Mill Pond. Dripps, 1850. The mill was advertised for sale in the *Staaten Islander* during 1857.

Mill Pond at Green Ridge. An arm of Richmond Creek dammed in order to form a head of water for the old Henry Bedell tide mill. Beers, 1874. Bedell's Mill Pond was once called Seguine's Pond, advertisement *Richmond Republican*, Oct. 4th, 1828; also Mieheau's Pond, advertisement *Staaten Islander*, Sept. 9th, 1857.

Lake's Mill Pond. A tide mill pond at Great Kill that used to operate the old Lake mill which has lately fallen into ruins.

Clay Ponds. Some of the clay diggings at the brick works near Green Ridge have become filled with water and are locally known as the Clay Ponds.

Seguine's Pond. At the shore, below Annadale station. This was one of the most beautiful ponds on the Island before the timber was cleared away from its margin.

La Tourette's Pond or Arbutus Lake. At the shore below Huguenot station on the old La Tourette farm. The Trailing Arbutus or May flower used to grow in considerable abundance in the vicinity and give to the pond its latter-day name, which is sometimes corrupted into Brutus Lake. A bulkhead recently built has caused the sand to form at the shore end of this pond and prevents the salt water from entering it.

Wolfe's Pond. At the shore, below Prince's Bay, northeast of Seguine's Point. Wolfe's brook flows into this pond.

Salt Pond. Close to Light House Hill, at Prince's Bay. So called because the tide flows into it. It has of late years become a marsh.

Brown's Pond. An old name for a small pond northwest of Light House Hill, Prince's Bay. It is now on the Mt. Loretto grounds and used as an ice pond.

Elliott's Pond or The Rink. Near the Amboy Road and Elliott Avenue, Tottenville. This was formerly a swamp, but is now a favorite skating place in winter, hence, one of the names.

Three Musk-rat Ponds. Southeast of Elliott's Pond and near Uncle Ed. Wood's Brook.

Long Pond. To the east of the Three Musk-rat Ponds. Lately enlarged.

Weir's Mill Pond. At Mill Creek, Tottenville. Walling, 1859.

Lyster's or LaForge's Pond. Partly on the Lyster and partly on the LaForge farm, near Mt. Tobey, at Valley Forge. Now nearly drained. The outlet of this pond is a branch of Killifish Brook.

Boggy Meadows. Hollow near the Smith Infirmary, through which Brighton Avenue now passes. A name of thirty or forty years ago. Duck Pond was a feature of the locality.

Logan's Spring Swamp. Near Silver Lake. (See Logan's Spring.)

Clove Lake Swamp. In the Clove Valley and crossed by the Turnpike Road. Often mentioned in connection with the natural history of the Island.

Bloodgood's Swamp. Near Sand Lane, south of Richmond Avenue, Clifton. Wm. Bloodgood is represented as owner of considerable land by Blood, 1845.

Garretson's or Sharrott's Swamp. North of the Finger Board Road close to where it is crossed by the track of the Staten Island railroad.

Linden Park Swamp. Below Linden Park near Garretson's Station. Branches of Perine's Creek drain this swamp. Often mentioned as a locality in connection with the flora of the Island.

Haunted Swamp. By placing a dam near the Finger Board Road, and with the aid of the railroad embankment, this swamp has been converted into Brady's Pond. It received its name from the robberies and murder committed on its edge, on Roguery Hill. (See Roguery Hill.)

Reed's Basket-willow Swamp. In the hills, near the Richmond Road at Garretsons. The Reeds, father and son, were basket makers; they grew willows in this swamp and resided in a small house on its margin. In a fit of despondency, after having parted with his property, the younger Reed burned the house to the ground.

Ben William's, Haunted or Magnolia Swamp. To the west of the Amboy Road, between Oakwood and Giffords. "A very worthy old stage driver, named Ben Williams, running a line of stages over the route nearly parallel with that which had been selected for locating the railroad, remarked on learning that such a road was in contemplation, 'Make a Railroad! Where will they get passengers from? I have run my stages for five years, and am not half full most of the time.'" "Hand Book and Business Directory of Staten Island," p. 13.

Boylsted's Swamp. Shown by Bew, 1781, but made to cover so much territory that its position is uncertain. The Haunted or Magnolia Swamp, however, appears to occupy a portion of the ground.

Decker's Swamp. West of Beach Avenue, at Richmond Valley, Westfield. The Sand Ridges form the western boundary of this swamp.

Christopher's Swamp. Near the Billopp House, Tottenville.

Ellis' Swamp. Crossed by the Fresh Kills Road at Kreischerville. 'Gene's Creek extends into this swamp.

Freeman Winant's Swamp. Southwest of Union or New Springville Road, on the edge of Neck Creek meadow. The Crystal Water Co. have located wells at this point.

Crocheron's Swamp. Southwest of Union or New Springville Road on the edge of Dock Creek meadow. New Springville Brook flows through this swamp.

Vreeland's Swamp. On both sides of Union or New Springville Road, between Crocheron's and Freeman Winant's Swamp. Vreeland's Brook flows through this swamp into Dock Creek.

Great Swamp. Extends from the present Graniteville to New Springville. Mentioned in the patent to Palmer in 1687. Bayles, p. 115. Clute, p. 59.

Long Creplebush. "Petition of John Shadwell, of the county of Richmond, praying that 8 or 10 acres of land, lying between his lot and the long creplebush, in said county, may be surveyed in order that he may obtain a patent for the same." Land Papers, 1702. There was a Cripple Bush on New York Island, as appears from the following: "One Lott of Ground Lying and being near the Crupple Bush." New York *Weekly Journal*, December, 1734. "Bestevaer's Cripple Bush, was the Dutch name for what was afterward called Beekman's Swamp, covered by the present Ferry, Gold and adjacent streets." "Bestevaar's Cripplebush, or the Old Man's Swamp." Valentine's Manual, p. 469, 1856; p. 545, 1860 and 1864.

Hilleker's Swamp. Crossed by Merrill Road, near Watchogue.

Pine Tree Swamp. Near Lambert's Lane, Watchogue, and north of Hilleker's Swamp. Also known as Magnolia Swamp. Pine Tree Swamp is mentioned in the *Richmond Republican*, March 18th, 1831.

The Swamp. A local name for the small swamp on Bard Avenue, near where the Morgan residence now stands.

MEADOWS, FIELDS AND PLAINS.

Flats. The best known are the Stapleton Flats (Bayles, p. 304), located at the foot of Prospect Street. They were made by digging away Prospect Hill and filling in along the shore. The level ground at Brighton Point (St. George) was also once known as the Flats.

Baker's Field. At Montgomery and Monroe Avenues, New Brighton. A well-known children's play ground about 1870.

The Fresh Meadow. In Logan's Spring Valley, north of Silver Lake. Named in the Palmer or Dongan patent, in 1687 (Bayles, p. 115); also in deed of Dongan's trustees to Hendrick Hendrickson. In the Phillip Welles patent the Fresh Meadow is mentioned as near a "great rock stone."

Great Plain. Said to have been the comparatively level tract to the east of the Great Swamp. The following is from a notice of sale at public auction contained in the *Richmond Republican*, Feb'y 5th, 1831: "* * * all that certain tract or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the county of Richmond and state of New York, and in the town of Castleton, at or near a place formerly called soldier's lots, in the rear of the land patented to Cornelius Corson and others, on the great plain * * *."

Little Plains. "Petition of Samuel Blachford, praying that a lot of land lying upon ye little plains, adjoining to ye soldiers lots on Staten Island, may be laid out for him," Land Papers, 1683.

New Dorp Plains. The level country about New Dorp Lane. Higginson, 1860. Report Staten Is. Imp. Com., pp. 74, 79. *Staaten Islander*, Feb'y 16th, 1856.

Great Kill Meadow. At Great Kill, and mentioned in advertisement in *Richmond Republican*, May 29th, 1830. The wet land along the edge of the meadow is locally known as "The Bogs."

The Meadows. A local name for the low land between Ward's Point and the Cove, Westfield.

Fertile Plain. Between Benedict's Creek and the Fresh Kills Road. Walling, 1859. Named on the various editions of Colton's Road Map of Staten Island.

Buckram Field. The field south of the Dye Works at Broadway, West New Brighton. Soldiers were encamped there during the last war.

Butt Field. Near the Morning Star Road, at Red Lake. Well known to the neighbors as a ball ground, and called the Butt Field because in one portion of it there are stones and stumps, the latter, however, now mostly removed.

Old Blue-Bent Field. The public school building on Andros Avenue, Mariners' Harbor, stands on part of the Old Blue-Bent Field. The name was applied to a tract of sandy land where the blue-bent or beard-grass (*Andropogon*) still grows in abundance, and where the Indians lived in old time, as evinced by their implements still to be found in the field.

PART II.

FERRIES AND LANDINGS.

THERE is a chapter devoted to ferries and transportation in the "History of Richmond County," but some of the following notices antedate those mentioned in the history. A valuable account of Staten Island Ferries is also to be found in the action of the "Mayor, etc., of New York, plaintiffs, against John H. Starin, Independent Steamboat Company, and others, defendants," 1885.

Indian, Decker's, Ryers', Hilleker's and Mersereau's Ferries. At what is now known as Port Richmond. Clute, pp. 221, 309. Bayles, pp. 172, 202, 246, 560, 684. Decker's Ferry is on Bew's map, 1781, and is mentioned under date of 1777 in Valentine's Manual, 1863. Ryers' ferry is on map, 1797, and on Eddy's map of 1812. John Ryers ran an opposition to John Hilleker's ferry. David Mersereau bought out both of these ferries. In the county clerk's office there is a "Map of Land at Irrington or Mersereau's ferry, Staten Island," surveyed, 1842 (No. 28). Ryers' and Mersereau's ferry is mentioned in *Staaten Islander*, June 18th, 1856.

Dacosta's Ferry. Placed on Bew's Map, 1781, to the west of the Dutch Church, at what is now Port Richmond.

Schuyler's Ferry, Elizabethport and Staten Island Ferry. In 1762 Adoniah Schuyler operated a ferry between Elizabethtown Point and the Island. Bayles, p. 684. In 1851 the Elizabethport and Staten Island Ferry Co. was organized and service maintained for a period.

De Hart's Ferry. Located 500 to 600 feet east of the New Brighton landing at the foot of Jersey St. In 1747 Jacob De Hart petitioned Gov. Geo. Clinton for letters patent for a public ferry. He had operated the ferry for some time previous to his petition.

Beek's and Corsen's Ferries. On May 15, 1747-8, a petition in opposition to De Hart was presented by neighboring property owners. "John Beek and Jacob Corsen have for some years past, used to carry travellers from their lands to the City of New York and to the opposite shores of New Jersey * * * ."

Comes' Ferry. In 1747, Solomon Comes having purchased DeHart's farm before any decision upon DeHart's petition had been reached, renewed this petition: "Petition of Solomon Comes for a ferry between Staten Island and New York, &c." "Petition that his ferry between Staten Island and New York, may be declared a public ferry." Land Papers, 1747, 1748. Comes' petition was granted.

Van Tuyl's or Van Tyle's Ferry. To the west of Comes,' formerly DeHart's, ferry. "Petition of Otto Van Tyle and others, against granting Jacob de Hart a patent for a ferry between their land and the river, and the land between high and low water mark (Staten Island) with caveat." Land Papers, 1747.

Gozen Ryerson's Ferry. At the east end of Staten Island at the entrance to the Kills. Bayles, p. 683. In the minutes of the Common Council for March 29th, 1785, there is a memorandum stating that the Staten Island ferry was sold for the term of three years, from May 1st, 1786, to Gozen Ryerson for £20 per annum payable quarterly.

Still House Landing. Named from a distillery built by Capt. Thomas Lawrence on a small wharf at the present New Brighton landing at the foot of Jersey St. Bayles, p. 82. Director Kieft founded a brandy still on the Island in 1640, which is said to have been the first manufactory of spirituous liquors in America.

Some Other North Shore Ferries were the New Brighton Ferry, maintained by Thos. E. Davis, Griswold and Nathan Barrett, who ran the steamboat "New Brighton" in 1837 or 1838; George Law's ferry from 1859 to 1864?; the North Shore Staten Island Ferry Co., purchasers of George Law's ferry, 1860 to 1877; New York and Staten Island Steamboat Co., successors to the last mentioned company, from 1877 to 1884, when the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company commenced operations.

Watson's, Ducket's, Darby Doyle's, Wm. Leake's, Cole's and Van Duzer's Ferries. According to Faden's map of 1776, Doyle's ferry was at the present Stapleton, at or near the Basin. Cole's ferry is often mentioned in the accounts of the Revolution. It was at the end of the Richmond Road, at its junction with the present Bay St., and later became known as Van Duzer's ferry. Property belonging to Edward Perine and wife is described in 1801 as: "Beginning from south side of Main road leading from Van Duzer's Ferry to Richmond Town at the northeast corner of John Bodine's land," &c. Van Duzer's periauger ferry seems to have been in operation from before 1788 to 1817. It is shown by Eddy, 1812. The old Van Duzer homestead has only recently fallen into ruins. "Vanduzer's Old Landing" is shown by Dripps, 1850. Bayles, pp. 143, 185, 202, 242. 326, 683, 684.

Vanderbilt's Periauger Ferry. Plied between what is now Stapleton and New York from about 1800 to 1817. This ran in opposition to Van Duzer's Ferry.

Dove and Bellue's Ferry. "The statement in the petition and the Governor's warrant that there was a public road leading to the 'place on the easternmost part of Staten Island called Sand Bay, very convenient for travelers and transporting of goods and the posts,' taken in connection with an ancient map of Staten Island made by S. Bellin in 1764, found in Valentine's New York City Manual for 1861, page 597, shows quite conclusively that the Staten Island end of this ferry was at the foot of Cliff Street, just south of the present Quarantine officer's station in Clifton, about a mile below Vanderbilt or Clifton Landing, and on the line of the present Fingerboard Road, which undoubtedly formed in those days part of the Old Amboy Road, over which the posts traveled on their way from the mainland to the city." Mayor, &c., of New York against Starin &c., Argument for Defendants, p. 6. (See Sand Bay.)

Narrows Ferry. "Silvanus Seamans, who keeps the upper ferry, at the Narrows, on Staten Island side, having good boats for that purpose, proposes, besides the proper attendance at the said ferry, constantly to keep a passage boat to go from thence to the city of New York, which will certainly set out every Tuesday and Friday, and return the same day if possible, and at any other time, if passage or freight presents. All gentlemen and others may depend on the best usage and care, either of themselves, horses or goods of any kind; he also keeps very good entertainment for men and horses. On either of those days the boat may be found in New York by inquiring at Mr. John Cregier's, a corner house at the Old Slip." *N. Y. Weekly Post Boy*, July, 1745. (Reprinted in Valentine's Manual, 1862.). The "Narrows Ferry" is marked on Faden's map, 1776. Frederick Simonson owned a ferry at the Narrows in 1777. Bayles, pp. 143, 171, 681, 684. "This is to inform the public that John Lane now keeps the ferry at Yellow Hook on Long Island, six miles below New York Ferry,

and has provided good boats, well fitted with proper hands, and will be ready at all times, wind and weather permitting, to go to Smith's Ferry, on Staten Island with a single man only. N. B.—Travelers are directed to observe in going from Flatbush to Sand Ferry, to keep the marked trees at the right hand." Reprinted in Valentine's Manual, 1855, p. 571, from an old newspaper of 1753.

Tompkins' or Quarantine Landing. The ferry landing at Tompkinsville (see Quarantine). "The Steam Boat Bolivar, Capt. Oliver Vanderbilt, and the steam boat Nautilus, Capt. Robert Hazard, will take passengers to and from New York to the Quarantine Dock, Nautilus Hall, Mount Pleasant Garden, Planter's Hotel, and Union Garden, Staten Island, and start as follows: Leave Staten Island at 7 a. m., at 8 a. m., at 10 a. m., at half past 12 p. m., at half past 2, at half past 4, and at 6 o'clock. Leave Whitehall, New York, at 8 a. m., and at 10 a. m., at half past 12 p. m., at half past 2, at half past 4, at half past 5, and at 7 o'clock. Fare each way, 12 and a half cents." Advertisement in *Richmond Republican*, June, 1828. "For Freight or Charter.—The fast-sailing Perianger, New York, of 34 tons, will take in freight or passengers for New York or the adjacent country, on the most moderate terms. For freight or passage apply to John Kettletas, Tompkinsville." Advertisement in *Richmond Republican*, Dec. 22d, 1827. Tompkins' and Staples' Ferry is mentioned in advertisement in New York *Herald* of 1835. Proceedings Nat. Sci. Association, Vol. III, p. 60.

First, Second and Third Landings. Before the present rapid transit system, Tompkinsville Landing at the foot of Arietta St., was often called First Landing; Stapleton Landing at the foot of Canal St., Second Landing, and Clifton Landing, near the foot of Vanderbilt Ave., Vanderbilt's or Third Landing.

Vanderbilt's Landing. Near the foot of Vanderbilt Avenue, Clifton. Named after Cornelius Vanderbilt. Dripps, 1850. Walling, 1859. Beers, 1874. A name in much use until recent years.

Some Other East Shore Ferries were Tompkins' & Brown's Steamboat ferry, operated from 1817 to 1827; the Fulton Bank ferry, from 1827 to 1833; Richmond Turnpike Co's. ferry, from 1833 to 1845; C. Vanderbilt's ferry, from 1845 to 1855; Jacob L. Smith's ferry (lease in his name), from 1856 to 1867. George Law was chief owner in the Smith ferry and sold it to the Staten Island Rail Road Company in 1863 or 1864, who continued its management until the Staten Island Rapid Transit Rail Road got control.

Seguine's Landing. At Seguine's Point, Westfield. Mentioned in advertisement in the *Mirror*, Aug. 11th, 1838.

Amboy, Billopp's, Dote's (Doty's) and Butler's Ferries. At Tottenville. "These are to inform all persons that there is a ferry settled from Amboy over to Staten Island, which is duly attended for the convenience of those that have occasion to pass and repass that way. The ferriage is fourteen pence, Jersey currency, for man and horse, and five pence for a single passenger." Reprinted in Valentine's Manual, 1862, p. 715, from an old newspaper of July, 1737. Amboy Ferry is on Bew's map, 1781. Bayles, pp. 143, 681, 684. Proceedings Nat. Sci. Association, Vol. III., p. 54. Map, 1797. (See Philadelphia Turnpike.)

Totten's Landing. At the foot of the present Main or Totten St., Tottenville. Dripps, 1850.

Elting's Landing. At the present Kreischerville. Dripps, 1850.

Blazing Star Ferry. At the present Rossville. Clute, p. 73. Bayles, pp. 192, 682. On Map, 1797. "Ferry at Blazing Star. Francis B. Fitch, respectfully informs

the Public, that he has once more started the above Ferry, for which he has built a first-rate Scow, and as soon as the traveling will warrant, he intends adding a Horse Boat, and no exertion or expense on his part, shall be wanting to secure public patronage. The Turnpike to the Quarantine, (it being only seven miles) is now in complete order, as also the Turnpike to New-Brunswick, twelve miles. The road to Rahway, Milton, Westfield, &c., is also in good repair. Blazing Star, Nov. 24th, 1827." Adv. in *Richmond Republican* Nov. 24th, 1827. "Old Blazing Star ferry" is mentioned in *Staaten Islander*, Jan. 25, 1854.

New Blazing Star Ferry. On Long Neck, where the present Linoleumville is situated. Bayles, pp. 192, 682, 684. Map, 1797. (See Philadelphia Turnpike.) The "New Ferry" is shown by Eddy, 1812.

ROADS AND LANES.

Under the colonial government, Richmond County was divided in March, 1688, into Castletown, Northfield, Southfield and Westfield. Under the State government, act of March 7th, 1788, these divisions were again made and their boundaries fixed. Bayles, pp. 95, 326. The town of Middletown was not organized until 1860. As might be supposed, portions of the boundaries of the original four towns were fixed by some of the old roads. Thus, on the map of 1797 the west boundary of Castletown (now the west boundary of Castleton and Middletown) is shown as a single road leading from the present Watchogue Road to the Richmond Road, and is described as leading to Houghwout's Mill, and "as it runs along by Richard Conners to the Tavern called the Rose and Crown, on the said Road leading to Richmond-Town." This single road which extends in a general way north and south, has received different sectional names. Thus the part from the Watchogue Road to Willow Brook is known as the Willow Brook Road (Beers, 1874); the following southeasterly stretch as the Summer Field Road (Beers, 1874); then the southwesterly stretch as the Manor Road, and then the following southeasterly stretch as the Saw Mill, Conner or Egbertville Road. This naming has come about by the opening of new roads that are direct continuations of parts of the old zigzag highway, leaving it as a whole, a short cut to nowhere.

King's Highway. The Richmond Road. Bayles, p. 223. "Petition of Jacob Galliott and others, of Richmond county, for a warrant to lay out a cartway from their lands to the King's Highway." Land Papers, 1707. This road is described in 1801 as "main road leading from Van Duzer's Ferry." "Richmond Road to Quarantine" is shown on map of property purchased by the Staten Island Association, filed in March, 1839, No. 22; also on other maps of about the same date. "Road from Richmond Village to the Quarantine" is shown on map of the John Britton farm, filed Oct. 29th, 1853, No. 125.

Richmond Plank Road from Vanderbilt's Landing to Rossville. "Map of the Richmond Plank Road from Vanderbilt's Landing to Rossville, 10.297 miles, J. B. Bacon, Surveyor, Staten Island," 1853. Filed 30th June, 1853, No. 114. The roads leading into this highway are the following, the names in parenthesis being additional to those given on the above mentioned map:

Shore Road. (Bay St. Beers, 1874.)
Old Richmond Road.
Clove Road.
Fingerboard Road.
Old Town Road.

Castleton Road. (Four Corner Road. Beers, 1874.)
New Dorp Lane.
Amboy Road.
Manor Road. (Saw-mill, Conner or Egbertville Road.)
Gifford's Lane.
Port Richmond Plank Road. (Seaside Ave. Beers, 1874.)
South Side Road. (Annadale Road.)
Road to South Side. (Journeay Ave. Beers. 1874.)
Washington Avenue.
Killi-fish Road. (Swaim's or LaForge's Lane.)
Woodrow Road. (Shea's Lane, Road to Woodrow, &c.)

On several maps filed in 1843 and 1854, appears the "Richmond Plank Road," the "Plank Road from Vanderbilt's Landing," or the "Richmond Plank Road to Vanderbilt's Landing." In the *Staaten Islander* for Jan. 23d, 1856, it is stated that the Richmond Plank Road Company has paid 14 per cent., and is now paying a dividend of 20 per cent.

Shore Trail. The Shore Road or Richmond Terrace. Said to have been an Indian trail. The road formerly ran all the way around the shore from Mariner's Harbor to the old Tompkinsville Landing, but when the Quarantine hospitals were built, that end of the road was closed. Proceedings Nat. Sci. Association, Vol. II., p. 52. "Shore Road to Mersereau's Ferry" is shown on map of Simonson property, filed June 18, 1834. No. 6.

Haley's Lane. An old name for Davis Avenue, West New Brighton.

Parker Avenue. An old name for Davis Avenue. Given by Walling, 1859. Shawmut Avenue was a proposed name for Davis Avenue. (Beers, 1874.)

Elliott Place. An old name for First Street (Beers, 1874), now Livingston Place, at Livingston.

Mill Lane. The present Columbia Street. Bayles, pp. 5, 207. Clute, p. 97.

Pond Road. The present Jewett or Division Avenue. Beers, 1874. Bayles, p. 5.

Little Pond Road. Same as Little Clove Road. Dripps, 1872.

Ellingwood Road. Many of the iron mines on Ocean Terrace were situated on the Ellingwood property and the Ellingwood or Iron Mines Road lead to them from the Little Clove Road. The northern portion of the Ocean Terrace Road of the present maps represents a part of the old Ellingwood Road. The Douglass Road, the most tortuous private or public highway on the Island, was also partly on the Ellingwood property. Beers, 1874. Advertisement State Tax Sale, 1890.

Philadelphia Turnpike. Report Staten Island Improvement Commission, p. 73. Same as Richmond Turnpike, which was once the post and stage road to Philadelphia. That portion of the Turnpike, from its present junction with the Little Clove Road to the head of what is now known as Jewett Avenue, is represented on the map of 1797. The remainder of the road, both to the east and west of this section, was laid out in 1815 and 1816 by the "Richmond Turnpike Company," as appears from the following, copied from the session laws of 1815, act of March 31st, page 119. "Be it enacted &c. that all such persons as shall associate themselves together for the purpose of making a good and sufficient turnpike road in the most direct and practical route from a point on the easterly side of Staten Island within one mile of the marine hospital or Quarantine Ground in the County of Richmond to the westerly shore of said Staten Island at such point on the said westerly shore as may be in the most direct line from

the place of beginning to the City of New Brunswick in the State of New Jersey, and a branch of said road in the most direct route to Amboy Ferry shall be and hereby are created a body corporate and politic by the name and style of Richmond Turnpike Company." The Session laws of 1817, page 17, Dec. 1, declares that it shall not be necessary for the Richmond Turnpike Co. to make a branch to Amboy Ferry from the road already completed by them leading from the Bay of New York to the New Blazing Star Ferry and they are thereby released from the same. The New Blazing Star Road is shown on map finished Oct. 12th, 1793, and filed Feb'y 7th, 1852. No. 89. The Turnpike was sometimes called the Governor's Road, that is, Gov. Tompkins' Road, because he was instrumental in having it laid out.

Long Neck Road. Rept. Staten Is. Imp. Com., p. 73. Same as Richmond Turnpike.

Old Burying Hill Road. At Travisville. Extends from Cannon Avenue past what is now Sylvan Cemetery, to the Turnpike.

Church Road, Port Richmond Plank Road, Stone Road. Road leading from Port Richmond to New Springville. Known at first as the Church Road, then as the Port Richmond Plank Road, then as the Stone Road, and now called Richmond Avenue. This old highway is a direct continuation of the Morningstar Road at Graniteville, and it is to be regretted that when the change of name was made, that Morningstar was not preferred. Map of the Port Richmond and Fresh Kill Plank Road. Filed 15th March, 1852. No. 95. "Port Richmond and Fresh Kills Plank Road Company. The annual election of a Board of Directors of this Company will take place at the office of the Company at Marshland, on Wednesday, March 5th, at 12 M. By order of the Board of Directors. Dated, Marshland, Feb'y 6th, 1856. H. I. Seaman, Secretary." Advertisement in *Staaten Islander*, March 1st, 1856. "B'd N. by Springville Cemetery, E. by Stone road, and S. & W. by land of Cortlandt Crocheron and others; with house, 8½ acres. Adv. State Tax Sale, Dec., 1890.

Garretson's Road. Dripps, 1872.

South Broadway. Beers, 1874. Garretson's Road or South Broadway, also once known as a part of the Port Richmond and Fresh Kills Plank Road, is the road leading from New Springville to Green Ridge. Garretson's toll bridge across Richmond Creek fell into ruins some years since. It connected Eltingville or Seaside Avenue (Plank Road, Higginson, 1860) in Westfield, with the Church or Port Richmond Plank Road (Stone Road) in Northfield. The Port Richmond and Fresh Kills Plank Road and the Plank Road from Vanderbilt Landing, are shown on map of land, belonging to Obadiah Bowne, Esq., situate in Westfield, Richmond Co., N. Y. Filed Nov. 9th, 1853. No. 128. Garretson's Road is occasionally called Bridge Avenue, and also the Old Turnpike. (See Fresh Kills Bridge.)

Morgan's Road. Previous to the construction of Garretson's Road or South Broadway, there was an old road leading along the edge of the meadow on the westerly side of Karle's Neck. Several of the farms were occupied at that time by members of the Morgan family, and for want of a better name we have called it Morgan's Road. When the Plank Road was built the old one fell into disuse, and is now grass grown, and, as a highway, neglected.

Watchogue, Butcherville or Snake Road. Starts where the Pond Road (Jewett Avenue) meets the Turnpike and runs a serpentine course to the Church or Stone Road. That portion from Four Corners to the Willow Brook Road is laid down on the map of 1797 and is among the oldest roads of the Island, but as far as observed is not named on the maps, though generally known as the Watchogue or Butcherville

Road. It is sometimes referred to as the Snake Road on account of its serpentine course.

Kruse Road. That part of the Willow Brook Road between the Watchogue Road and the Church Road or Richmond Avenue, Port Richmond. It is one of the oldest roads on the Island and is on the map of 1797. Beers, 1874, calls it the "Kruse or Wilson Brook Road."

Gun Factory Road. A name for the Willow Brook Road. The gun factory was at Willow Brook and is shown by Dripps, 1850. Walling, 1859. Gun Factory Road is mentioned in advertisement State Tax Sale, 1895.

New Road. An extension of the Willow Brook Road, by which name it is generally known.

Pismire or Ant Lane. Same as New Road. In old days when the farmers turned out to work this highway, they discovered so many ants' nests that it received the name of Pismire Lane.

Forest Hill Road. An extension of that part of the Willow Brook Road known as the New Road. It is crossed by Jones or Rockland Avenue, and is called by Beers, 1874, the Port Richmond Road. "B'd by Rockland Avenue, E. by land of Judge Gildersleeve, S. by land formerly of Samuel Decker and W. by Forest Hill Road; with house. 7 acres." Adv. State Tax Sale, Dec. 1890.

Manor Road and Egbert Avenue. Only a part of what is now known as the Manor Road, which derives its name from the Dongan Manor, is on the map of 1797. It is said to have been laid out at an early period. Bayles, p. 118. This road runs southerly from West New Brighton through Castleton Corners to its junction with the road from Todt Hill, then westerly to Bradley's Road and then southerly again to the Egbertville Road. Beers, 1874. That portion from Bradley's Road to the Richmond Road (including the Egbertville or Saw Mill Road) is the old 1797 highway, and is sometimes referred to as the Manor Road. (See Richmond Plank Road from Vanderbilt's Landing to Rossville.) That portion from Bradley's Road to the Egbertville or Saw Mill Road, is occasionally called Rosewood Avenue (Higginson, 1860), and also the Poor House Road. The Manor Road is shown on the map of Rose Hill Park (Unkart property) filed 20th of October, 1870. No. 204. Egbert Avenue is a direct southerly continuation of that section of the Manor Road leading directly from Castleton Corners, and is therefore often, in error, called the Manor Road. It, however, forks from the Manor where the latter turns to the west and it joins the Egbertville Road mentioned above, about a mile further to the east. Dripps, 1850, calls it Egbert's Avenue. It is Egbert Avenue of Walling, 1859, and Beers, 1874.

Petticoat Lane. Jones' Road or Rockland Avenue, in Northfield. It is said that a petticoat was once found on this road. Jones' Road once joined that part of the Willow Brook Road known as the New Road, much further to the north than it does at present, coming out near what is now the poor house farm.

Saw Mill or Conner Road. Old names for the road commencing at the corner of Rockland Avenue and the Manor Road, and extending to the Richmond Road, at Egbertville, and now sometimes called the Egbertville Road. (See Manor Road.) The saw mill was located on Saw Mill Brook, and was operated by the Conner family, whose residence stood near by. This road is shown but not named on map, 1797. The original town of Castleton was bounded by the "road leading to Houghwout's Mill," (Bayles, p. 326) which is evidently this and a part of the present Willow Brook and Manor Roads. This and the later constructed Jones' Road (Rockland Avenue)

taken as one, is called Richmond Road, by Higginson, 1860. 'Connor Ave.' is mentioned in advertisement State Tax Sale, 1895.

Poverty Lane. The road "from Springville to Richmond." Beers, 1874. New Springville Road. This is one of the old roads and is on the map of 1797.

Dock Road. Leading from New Springville dock to the Stone Road. Not named on the maps. A branch of this road, called Morgan's Road in this article, extends southward along the edge of the meadow. When Garretson's Road was opened, this part was abandoned and is now a grass-grown lane.

Egbert's Lane. Described in 1788 as being the western boundary of the town of Southfield; now Gifford's Lane. Bayles, p. 327.

Lambert's Lane. Leads from the Stone Road to Watchogue and is named on most maps of the Island. It was called after Lambert Merrill, a carpenter by trade, whose housekeeper, Nancy Juson, according to the firm belief of the neighbors, was a veritable witch. A wagon load of hay was passing along the lane, and when opposite the Merrill house was beset by unaccountable difficulties and directly overturned. The team following passed unharmed with its load, and Nancy declared that it was driven by a praying man over whom she could cast no spell. On one occasion Merrill, while working in his shop, desired a mallet that was upstairs. Soon he heard it bump, bumping down the steps, and directly it shoved open the door and lay by his side. He did not want it then and so threw it upstairs, but directly it came bumping, bumping down the steps as before. Once more he threw it aloft, and when it persistently returned for the third time, he seized an axe and cut off its handle. The next day the witch had a sore leg.

The Long, Long Lane that has no Turning. A nickname for Merrill Road, Watchogue, that for nearly a mile is perfectly straight.

Old Place Road. Leads from Graniteville to Old Place. Now sometimes called Washington Avenue.

Old Quarry Road. Leading from the quarry on Quarry Hill, Graniteville, to the shore. Shown by Dripps, 1850, and Walling, 1859.

Sand Road. An old name for Van Pelt Avenue, Mariners' Harbor.

New Road. An old name for the Harbor Road, Mariners' Harbor.

Thompson's Road. South Avenue, Mariners' Harbor, was once well known as, and is still occasionally called Thompson's Road. "South or Thompson Avenue" is shown by Walling, 1859. The name South Avenue was given it in 1847 when a map of the property was filed at Richmond.

Western Road. Leading from Holland Hook to Old Place. This road has been known as Collyer's Road, Bowman's Road, the New Road and the Meadow Road.

Duxbury St. Named after Ellis Duxbury, and an old name for Tompkins Avenue. "Duxbury Street or road leading from the Quarantine to the north shore." is mentioned in the Abstract of the Title of Thomas E. Davis to Certain Lands in Castleton, pp. 12, 38.

Fountain St. Named after Garrit Fountain and now known as South Street. Mentioned in the Abstract of the Title of Thomas E. Davis to Certain Lands in Castleton. Livingston Street and Thompson Street are also mentioned in the Davis abstract, but they were never laid out.

Lawrence St. An old name for Stuyvesant Place and part of Richmond Ter-

face. This street and Daniel Street, which occupied nearly the same ground as the present Wall Street, are mentioned in the Davis abstract, but the names were changed on the New Brighton Association Map, filed in 1836.

Washington Crescent. Shown on map of the New Brighton Association, as occupying nearly the same site as the present crescent-shaped Hamilton Avenue. Madison Street, lying east of Jay Street, Nassau Street and Catlin Avenue, are also shown on this map. They have never been laid out.

Richmond Street. An old name for St. Paul's Avenue, Tompkinsville. Blood, 1845. (See Mud Lane.)

Gore Street. Now called Broad Street, Stapleton. Clute, p. 270.

Coursen Avenue. An old name for Vanderbilt Avenue, Clifton. This road passes through what were once the Coursen and Metcalfe farms. Coursen Avenue is shown on "Map of Property Purchased by the Staten Island Association, Situated at the Narrows, Staten Island, near New York." Filed March, 1839. No. 22.

Wood Road. Blood, 1845. Dripps, 1872. An old name for St. Mary's Avenue, Clifton. "Wood Road" was also used in the sense of a locality.

Roguery Hill Road. An old name for the Finger Board Road. Clute, p. 232.

Clifton Avenue. A proposed name for the Finger Board Road on map of Oaklands, filed Dec. 21st, 1857. No. 159.

Beach Avenue. A proposed name for New Dorp Lane on map of Oceanville, filed April 19th, 1853. No. 110.

Fox Avenue. An old name for the present Broadway leading from the Amboy Road, between Annadale and Huguenot, to the shore.

Woodvail Road. Leading from the Amboy Road to the shore. Beers, 1874. Mr. Wood owned property on one side of this road and Mr. Vail on the other, and in laying out the highway they combined their lands and names.

Sharrott's Road. Old name for Prince's Bay Avenue (not Prince's Bay Road). Beers, 1874.

Seguine's Road. Dripps, 1872. Same as Prince's Bay Road. Beers, 1874.

Winant's Lane. Now known as Annadale Road. An old road; on map 1797.

Swaim's or LaForge's Lane. Leads from Valley Forge to the Woodrow Road. Called Killi-fish Road on "Map of the Richmond Plank Road from Vanderbilt's Landing to Rossville."

Shea's Lane. Still so called on the maps but efforts have been made to change the name to New York Avenue and later to Rossville Avenue. Sometimes referred to on maps, &c., as "Road to Woodrow."

Ferry Road. An old name for Shea's Lane. Proceedings Nat. Sci. Association, Vol. III., p. 53.

Bloomingdale Road. An old name for the road leading from Pleasant Plains to Rossville, now known as the Rossville Road. The part nearest Rossville is also called the Red Road.

Bentley Dock Road. An old name for Bentley Road, Tottenville. Beers, 1874, calls it Bentling Road.

Green Ridge Avenue. A proposed name for Journeay Avenue, Westfield.

Sunny or Lovers' Lane. Hamilton Avenue, New Brighton. On a sunny day there are always warm places along this sheltered road that bends in the form of a half moon, and as it is sequestered it must needs be a "Lovers' Lane."

Lovers' Lane. Tree-shaded Pendleton Avenue; also, First Street, New Brighton.

Mud Lane. St. Paul's Avenue, Edgewater. Bayles, p. 420. St. Paul's Avenue was once called Richmond Street. Blood, 1845.

Pig Alley. First Street, New Brighton. Also called Lovers' Lane. Honeymoon Row (the name needs no explanation) extends along the south side of this endearing little street.

Cod-fish Lane. Fifth Street, New Brighton.

Scrabble Alley. Union Street, West New Brighton. Also known as McSorley's Place.

Duck Lane. Nautilus Street, Clifton.

Red Lane. Lincoln Avenue or First Avenue, Grant City, Southfield. Probably owes its name to the fact that much oxide of iron is contained in the soil which gives the road a red color.

LOCALITIES, SETTLEMENTS AND VILLAGES.

The Glebe. A farm in Castleton, of 200 acres, bequeathed to St. Andrew's church by Ellis Duxbury in 1718. Bayles, pp. 242, 395. This farm included the present St. George landing (Duxbury's Point), the Light House Department grounds, the old Quarantine and the vicinity.

Quarantine. Central Avenue, New Brighton, passes through what was once the Quarantine of the port of New York, established on Staten Island in 1799. Blood, 1845. Dripps, 1850. The Lazaretto of Eddy, 1812. (See Philadelphia Turnpike.) The *Richmond Republican*, for March 29, 1828, contains the following advertisement: "Quarantine and Richmond Stage. The public is respectfully informed that a Stage will commence running to and from the Quarantine ground and Richmond, on Saturday, the 29th of March inst., and will leave Richmond every morning at half past 6 o'clock, so as to take the Steam Boat for New York at 8. And will leave the Quarantine, for Richmond, every afternoon on the arrival of the Boat from New York, until further notice. Good Stages and horses and a careful driver have been procured. Fare each way 37½ cts., intermediate distances, 6 cts. per mile.

D. DENYSE, }
J. FOUNTAIN, } Proprietors."

The fare was reduced in the same year to twelve and one-half cents. The "Dutch Reformed Church at Quarantine" is mentioned in advertisement in the *Staaten Islander*, May 7th, 1856. The steamboat landing at Tompkinsville was often called Quarantine Landing. The hospitals were burned by the citizens in Sept., 1858. Previous to that event, the State purchased fifty acres of the Wolfe property near Seguine's Point, Prince's Bay. The buildings here were set on fire and destroyed in May, 1857, shortly after they became State property, and the two hospitals and cook and wash house erected in their place were destroyed by the same means in April, 1858. The site, however, was still used for Quarantine purposes, and until lately persons dying on the Quarantine Islands of contagious diseases, were interred there. The place is still locally known as the Quarantine. The present Boarding Station, often called Quarantine, is at Clifton. The Quarantine grounds at Tompkinsville, were surrounded by

a high brick wall, and the locality was often known as "Inside," that is inside of the wall.

Watering Place. The present Tompkinsville (See Springs, Ponds and Swamps.)

The Basin. At the foot of Clinton Street, Stapleton. Walling, 1859. Beers, 1874. A well-known locality. The present docks extend much further into the bay, and the old Basin has in consequence lost its importance.

Merry's Well. Capt. Merry lived on Beach Street, Stapleton, a number of years ago, and on his grounds, near the road, there was a very fine old well from which the neighbors were in the habit of drawing water. It was the local tradition, that a young girl had been thrown into the well, and that every seven years her ghost walked down Barton Street (now Union Street), to the bay.

Signal House. Located at the Narrows. Bew, 1781. Also called the Look Out.

Flag Staff. Located at the Narrows on map of 1797. Same as Signal House. Bayles, p. 209. Clute, pp. 20, 113.

The Telegraph. Same as Signal House and Flag Staff. Bayles, p. 241. Smith, 1836. Capt. Barnett's house is mentioned in advertisement in *Richmond Republican*, Feb'y 23d, 1828, as "on the bank of the river about a half mile north of the Telegraph at Fort Richmond, and about 20 minutes' walk from the Quarantine Ground." The Telegraph is mentioned by Thoreau in letter of July 21st, 1843, and pictured on an old print of about the same date. "Clifton and Telegraph Stage" is advertised in *Staaten Islander* during 1856 and 1857.

Elm Tree. A large tree that stood at the foot of New Dorp Lane, from which the present Elm Tree Light was named. On the map of 1797 is the following indorsement: "Large Elm tree standing by the shore, a mark for vessels leaving and going from New York to Amboy, Middletown and Brunswick." Elm Tree, with a picture of a tree, is given both by Smith, 1836, and Dripps, 1850. Old Elm Tree "where the Huguenots landed," is mentioned by Thoreau, letter of July 21st, 1843. (See Clute, pp. 199, 368.)

Three Elms. On South Beach, northeast of the Elm Tree Light. A locality among present-day fishermen. Two of the elms are now dead as a result of the encroachment of the sea. The trees are said to have been planted many years ago by the elder Barnes.

South Beach. An old name for the sandy south shore of the Island. The name now includes the hotels, merry-go-rounds, etc.

South Side or South Shore. South side of the Island. South Side is named as a Post Office in the N. Y. State Manual for 1872. In the Manual for 1873, Sea Side is mentioned in its place and is still the official name of the place.

North Side or North Shore. North side of the Island. Letters remaining in the North Shore Post Office, J. J. Clute, postmaster, are advertised in the *Staaten Islander*, Jan. 10th, 1857. The North Shore post office was situated, at least for a time, in the brick building on the north side of Richmond Terrace, close to the present West New Brighton railroad station. West New Brighton post office is first mentioned in the N. Y. State Manual for 1871.

East Shore. From Brighton Point to the Narrows.

Up Shore and Down Shore. The terms "Up Shore" (same as North Shore and "Down Shore" (same as East Shore) were formerly in common use and are still occasionally employed by the railroad officials. Bayles, p. 3.

West Quarter. Applied in a general way to what is now known as Rossville Bayles, p. 407.

Sandy Ground. Applied to what is now Rossville and its vicinity.

Manor of Bentley. The grant of 1163 acres of land at the southwest end of the Island, now Tottenville, was named after Christopher Billopp's vessel, the "Bentley," in which he sailed around Staten Island in less than twenty-four hours, and thus secured it to the Duke of York. Bayles, p. 102. (See Bentley Post Office and Arentsville.)

The Manor. Same as Cassiltown, Castle Town, or the later corrupted Castleton. The Manor of Castletown was the name of Gov. Dongan's country seat on the Island and was called after the place of residence of the family in county Kildare, Ireland. The present Manor Road leads through a portion of the old Manor possessions. Bayles, pp. 95, 118, 261, 326.

Dongan Cedars or Dongan Woods. Near Four Corners. Clute, p. 122.

The Cave. A hole in the Serpentine Rock nearly opposite to the point where the Little Clove Road joins the Turnpike. It was dug by Housman and his negro servant shortly after the Revolution, in their search for gold.

Tangle-Wood. An old name for the tangled growth of bushes, young trees and cat-brier, on the westerly side of Bard Avenue, where it is crossed by Castleton Avenue. Part of this growth still remains on the southwest corner.

The Causeway. Constructed over Palmer's Run and connecting Castleton and Northfield. The Shore Road at the Causeway formerly ran several yards further north, where Bodine's lumber yard is now situated. Walling, 1859. In 1774 when the road from "Darby Doyle's ferry to Elizabeth Town Point" was laid out it was stated that it should go "over the Mill Dam as the Road now runs to the Dutch Church."

The Dike. The embankment on which the Shore Road passes over the meadow lying between Sailors' Snug Harbor and Livingston. Logan's Spring or Harbor Brook runs through this dike.

Long Dike. Extending from Bowman's Point toward the Corner Stake Light at the mouth of Newark Bay.

Old Fresh Kills Bridge. Also known as Plank Road Bridge, Draw Bridge (Walling, 1859), Garretson's Bridge and Long Bridge. Almost all traces of this bridge, which once connected portions of the Port Richmond and Fresh Kills Plank Roads, have now disappeared. In December, 1856, an advertisement appeared in the *Staaten Islander*, stating that "the bridges and the causeway over the Fresh Kills Creek and Meadows from the Fresh Kills to DePuy's Corner at Springville" would be sold at public auction on the 20th of the month. In the issue of Dec. 31st, 1856, under the heading of "That Bridge," appears the following: "The Pt. Richmond and Fresh Kills Plank Road Bridge, which was recently offered to the county for $2,000, has been sold at auction to Mr. Jacob Garretson, for six hundred and one dollars." Mr. Jacob C. Garretson subsequently offered (*Staaten Islander*, Jan. 3d, 1856) to place the bridge and causeways leading thereto in good condition, provided the towns of Northfield and Westfield would each pay $633.33. (See Church Road and Garretson's Road.) The County has recently had a new bridge built on the site of the old one.

The Bend. A bend in the Shore Road (Richmond Terrace) between Davis and Bement Avenues.

Iron Mines. Located principally on Ocean Hill, near Ocean Terrace Road, and

on Todt Hill near Todt Hill Road.

Four Corners Iron Mines. Just east of Jewett Avenue, near the Turnpike. The abandoned diggings, now filled with water, are known as the "Iron Mine Ponds."

Clay Beds. At various places on both sides of Fresh Kills Road at Kreischerville and Green Ridge. There are also clay beds on the Prince's Bay side of the Island.

Old Forts. The Dutch had their block-house at the Narrows; Washington his lookout, from whence came the tidings that the British fleet was near; the British their earth-works, and lastly the Union its more massive forts. A part of this eminence was once known as "Little Fort Hill." Many earth-works were thrown up along the shores of the Island, where the British, in the days of the Revolution, had sentinels stationed, particularly opposite New Jersey, so that they might watch the Americans on the other side of the Kill. Thus were there troops stationed at New Blazing Star Ferry on Long Neck, at Old Blazing Star Ferry, now Rossville, and at a point between this last mentioned station and Bentley. British, Waldeckers and Anspachers were encamped at their fortifications near the Watering Place. There was also an earth-work at Red Bank, on Bunker, Seguine's or Light House Hill, overlooking Prince's Bay. Col. Dongan and Col. Allen, when attacked by the Americans near the Old Blazing Star Ferry, fell back to these latter entrenchments which it is said were too strong for their fatigued pursuers to press against. In the war of 1812, fortifications were again erected on the bluff at Prince's Bay, and the stones were afterward used in building the light-house. Modern changes of various kinds have destroyed many of the old earth-works, and the most noticeable now remaining, are the two on Fort Hill, one on the hill back of Richmond, and one on Pavilion Hill at Tompkinsville. The larger of the earth-works on Fort Hill is situated at the end of Fort Street, on what is now called Knyphausen Heights, after the Hessian general stationed on the Island during the Revolution. The old British fort has been divided between two owners in modern days, but is still tree-covered and picturesque. It is square, with the corners pointing north, south, east and west, and the sides measured along the top of the breast-work, are about eighty feet in length, though they were probably somewhat less when the embankment stood higher in the days of the Revolution. The entrance is on the north-east side, which is also the most approachable, and the only place where the ditch is filled in. In parts, the ditch is fifteen feet below the top of the embankment, the sides of which are still quite steep.

The second earth-work in importance and size on Fort Hill, is in a field at the corner of what is now Bismarck and Second Avenues, and a portion of the embankment has been dug away in making the last named road. The mound is circular with a diameter of about seventy-five feet, and is no more to-day than a low ridge of earth with a corresponding shallow trench within.

The earth-work on the most northern part of Pavilion Hill commands a view of all the bay, and the hill is naturally so steep, that its situation is particularly advantageous. It is constructed on the same plan as the one last mentioned, only in this case the circuit is not entire. The trench faces the water and is irregular, that portion completed indicating a circle of about ninety feet in diameter. It is much nearer the bay than the other forts mentioned, and occupies about the same position on the southeast to the main earth-work on Fort Hill, as did the one to the north on the top of the steep terrace where the Hotel Castleton now stands. One commanded an extensive view of the Kill Van Kull, and the other of the bay, while both were overlooked by the main fortification.

Of all the earth-works, the one on Crocheron's, Geib's or old Fort Hill, to the northwest of Richmond village, occupies the most pleasing site as far as the surround-

ings are concerned. The view is largely composed of wooded hills, and on one side only a few houses meet the eye. Richmond Kill on the southwest and west winding tortuously through the meadows, several hundred feet below, probably does not show many more signs of advancing civilization to-day than it did when the old fort was occupied by the British. The earth-work is now entirely overgrown with a semi-wild vegetation, consisting of cedars, seedling cherries, huckleberry, mulberry and some old apple and pear trees, that have been planted near the surrounding trench. One of the cedars on the top of the embankment, measures four feet four inches in circumference, and evidently dates from the time the British left the Island. There are also two Lombardy poplars on the edge of the embankment, that were planted years ago, and which certainly serve to make the place more conspicuous. The Huguenots brought numbers of them to the Island, and perhaps a LaTourette or a Journeay planted these trees.

In outline the old fort is square, with the exception that the southwest side facing the Kill, bulges slightly. As in the earth-work on Fort Hill the corners point north, east, south and west, and the entrance is on the northeast side, which is the most easy of access. On this side also, the hill has been dug away to furnish earth for the embankments, though nearly all signs of the work have now been obliterated. Each side of this rectangular fort measures about forty-four feet along the top, and on the southwest the descent to the Kill is as precipitous as the nature of the soft, crumbling serpentine rock will permit, but from the other points the fort is more approachable. This old earth-work is called Look-Out Place in Beers' Atlas, and Fort Richmond in the Proceedings of the Natural Science Association, Vol. III., p. 53. Fort Izard is said to have been one of its names, but this is given on mere report. Bayles, pp. 192, 193, 209, 237, 247, 259.

The Fort. The name usually applied to the United States fortifications at the Narrows. Blood, 1845, shows forts Richmond and Tompkins located on the State Land; Walling, 1859, forts Richmond and Tompkins, and battery Hudson; and Beers, 1874, forts Tompkins and Wadsworth.

State Land. At the Narrows. Where the United States fortifications are now located. State Land is shown by Blood, 1845. The State Grounds are mentioned in the Woman's Club Edition of the *Staten Islander*, May 30th, 1895.

Burnt House. On the edge of the meadow at Great Fresh Kill and southwest of Lake's Meadow Island. The ruins of the Burnt House were plainly in sight from the Kill, and were for many years a land mark among boatmen. "Burnt House" is shown by Dripps, 1850.

Bleak House. A nickname for the Livingston residence, now the railroad station at Livingston. It was so called because of its exposed position.

Common Woods. An old name for a tract of woodland near the Amboy Road and crossed by what is now Prince's Bay Road. Mentioned in old deeds.

Commons. At Chelsea. "B'd N. by land of John Simonson, E. and S. by the Commons and W. by Chelsea Road; with house ¼ acre." "B'd N. by land of Eder Freeland, E. by land of Charles Mersereau, S. by land of N. J. Egbert and W. by the Commons, 5 acres." Adv. State Tax Sale, Dec. 1890. The open fields near the corner of the Mill Road and New Dorp Lane are locally known as the Commons. (See Sunset Hill.)

Jones' Wolf-pit. Abraham Jones owned a farm on what is now known as Jones' Road or Rockland Avenue, and his nearest neighbor lived over on the Willow Brook Road. A path led northeast through the woods to this neighbor's dwell-

ing, and when the families visited in the evening, they were obliged to carry firebrands to frighten the wolves. Not far from the path, Jones dug a wolf pit, that may still be seen. In order to entrap the wolves, the pit was covered with dead sticks and leaves, and a piece of meat suspended from an overhanging sapling. The animals would jump for this, and fall through the frail support into the deep hole. Mr. John J. Corson has informed me that, when a young man, he and a companion tried to lift out of the pit all of the stones that had been thrown therein, but owing to the size of many of the boulders, they abandoned the task, and so never discovered its actual depth. The local history states "that in 1698 Thomas Stillwell received fifteen shillings for a wolf, and Cornelius Tysen received one pound for a wolf's head. Different bounties were offered for animals of different sex and age, as was the custom in many counties of the state." Bayles, p. 31. Many years ago, the land was cleared about the Wolf-pit, but it is now covered with woods again and is known on the farm as the "Wolf-pit Section." There is also the "Big White-wood Section," and the "Fox-hole Section," this last being so named because in old time foxes were in the habit of digging their burrows in this particular part of the wood.

The Signs. A mysterious black dog, as large as a horse, is said to have frequented a place called the "Signs." Bayles, p. 147. This locality is reported to have been at the present Signs Road, near Bull's Head.

Haunted Woods. On Old Town Road. Bayles, p. 147. There was also a Haunted Woods along the Amboy Road. (See Haunted Swamp.)

Haunted Bridge. On road to Amboy. Bayles, p. 147.

Haunted House. On the John J. Crooke grounds at Giffords. Named on Dripps' map, 1872.

The Pines. A local name for a pine grove along the railroad track between Richmond Valley and Tottenville.

The Cedars. There are several places known by this name on the Island. One is the hill top near Griswold Avenue, northeast of Silver Lake, a cleared place among the cedars being used as a ball ground; also the upper part of Bement Avenue that once extended through cedars. A third is the Jones' property on Prospect Avenue, New Brighton. Blood, 1845. Walling, 1859. Still another is at Tottenville to the east of Ward's Point.

The Old Comp. The name applied in a general way to the country lying between Kreischerville and the Amboy Road.

Camps. During the last war the following camps were located on the Island: Washington, Arthur, Vanderbilt, Yates, Lafayette, Leslie, McClellan, Herndon, Morrison, Low, Ward, Scott, Decker and Sprague. Bayles, pp. 298, 303, 304, 308.

Stony Brook Settlement. One of the earliest on the Island, and situated near where the Amboy and Richmond Roads meet. Clute, p. 207. Bayles, pp. 81, 132. There is a Stony Brook village on Long Island.

Dover. Shown by Bellin, 1764, as occupying the site of what has been usually called Stony Brook.

Cuckold's Town, Cucklestowne. Early name of Richmond. Bayles, pp. 132, 143.

Soldier's Lots. Situated near the Willow Brook (Kruse) and Watchogue Roads. These are among the oldest roads on the Island. The Soldier's Lots are mentioned in the patent to Palmer in 1687. Bayles, pp. 115, 143. Also mentioned in the Land

Papers in connection with the petition of Samuel Blachford. (See Little Plains and Great Plain.)

Dutch Farms. Now called Concord. Maps of Concord were filed in County Clerk's office in 1853 and 1861.

New Lots at the Old Town. Mentioned in the survey for Abraham Lutine, Land Papers, 1685. At least a part of the New Lots extended along the present Richmond Road, adjacent to where it is joined by the Old Town Road. Some interesting information is contained in the following survey: "In Obedience to the Command of the Honnorble Coll Thomas Dongan Governor General of all his Royall Highnesse Territoryes in America &c. I have surveyed and laid out for Hanse Christophell a Certaine Tract of Land being in the New Lotts of the old Towne in the County of Richmond being purchased out of a Tract of Land Granted to Peeter Bellew as by a Dutch Ground Breefe beginning on the South west side of a small Run of Water in the Valley of the Iron Hill which is the North West Corner of the first purchase of Thomas Stilwell and runs by his line South East three Degrees East three hundred and twenty Rodd to the Meadow and is in breadth upon a Right angle forty six Rodd and then in Length by the line of Nathaniel Brittan North West three Degrees Weast, but the land of Nathaniel Brittane was laid out Northeast and South East but it was by a Compasse that Varied three Degrees East ward two hundred sixty fouer Rodd to the Highway, by the side of the Iron Hill and is in breadth upon a Right Angle forty six Rodd to the South west Corner of the Land of Thomas Stilwell the whole being bounded to the Northeast by the Land of Thomas Stilwell to the South East by the Meadow and South Weast by the Land of Nathaniell Brittan and Northwest bye the Highway by the hill side Containing in all Eighty three ackres three Quarters and thirty two Rodd and likewise to have Meadow Ground proportion able performed this 4th Day of April 1685 by Phillip Welles Surv'r."

Oude Dorp or Old Town. The present Old Town Road leads from the Richmond Road toward the beach, where the original Oude Dorp was situated. Dankers & Sluyter state that this settlement consisted of seven houses in 1676. Bayles, pp. 64, 87. Clute, p. 16. Bew, 1781.

Nieuwe Dorp or New Town. The original New Dorp was located at the foot of New Dorp Lane, near the shore. Its position, as well as that of Old Town, is shown on the oldest maps of the Island. Bayles, p. 87.

Governor's Lot. "Description of a survey of 124 acres of land lying at ye New Dorp, on Staten Island formerly called ye Governor's lot, laid out for Obadiah Holmes, by Ro. Ryder Surveyor." Land Papers, 1677.

Valley Forge. On the Fresh Kills Road, between Rossville and Green Ridge. The LaForge farm lies on the westerly side of Swaim's or LaForge's Lane, which meets the Fresh Kills Road in a pleasant little valley through which flows Killifish Brook to the meadows. The last part of the name LaForge and the valley suggested the historic name of Valley Forge, which thus came to be applied to a vale on Staten Island.

Fresh Kills. The present Green Ridge.

Marshland or Marshfield. Same as Fresh Kills or Green Ridge. Marshland Post Office is mentioned in the N. Y. State Manual for 1874; in 1876 Green Ridge had taken its place.

Kleine Kill. An old name for Marshland or Green Ridge, meaning the Little River. Proceedings Nat. Sci. Association, Vol. III., p. 53.

Blazing Star. The old name for Rossville. Clute, pp. 233, 156. Bayles, p. 264. (See West Quarter and Sandy Ground.) The following is from the *Mirror*, Aug. 20th, 1837: "Rossville. Now did you ever! This is the new name of Old Blazing Star, and the alteration of its cognomen speaks well for the taste of its inhabitants." Several residents of the quiet village of Rossville have dreamt that treasure lay buried in certain fields and on the low hills about Ross' Cove. Under cover of the night, when their ridiculing neighbors could not see what they were about, they dug many holes, but only one man is reported to have found treasure, and that was discovered by accident. He was plowing in a field, when he unearthed an iron pot covered with a flat stone. He pocketed its contents, left his horse standing in the field, and took himself off to parts unknown. Another man dug over his cellar pursuant to the instructions received in a misleading dream, and two others dug a hole on a certain hill side, but seeing the devil skipping about in the dark, they ran for home, leaving their spades in the pit.

New Blazing Star. The present Linoleumville. Bayles, p. 185. Clute, p. 233. Map, 1797. (See Philadelphia Turnpike.)

Long Neck Village. Walling, 1859. Now Linoleumville and Travisville. Long Neck Post Office is named in the N. Y. State Manual for many years, but was discontinued in 1866. The devil often made his appearance on Long Neck during the early part of the century, but of late the people have become so much interested in the numerous books and newspapers that have fallen into their hands, that they have failed to note if he has been around. In old time, he was often seen skipping and running in the fine broad meadows in the neighborhood of Neck Creek, and would jump fences with the young and active farmers. Once and awhile, when the bars were exceptionally high, he would crawl under and thus try to deceive his honest playfellows. On one occasion two Staten Islanders were visiting over night in Rahway, N. J., and after the lamp was out, the bed began to toss like a little boat in a great sea. First one side would go up and then the other, and the men with difficulty prevented themselves from rolling onto the floor. The braver of the two whispered to his companion not to be afraid, that it was only the devil under the bed and he would soon get tired. This proved to be the case, for in a short time he quit his pranks and left these temperate and sober men to their peaceful slumbers.

Karle's or Charles' Neck Settlement. The present New Springville. Bayles, p. 579. Smith, 1836. An old woman, who lived on Karle's Neck, told her neighbors that she had sold herself to the devil and that they must not be surprised if they heard strange noises in her house. The next day she was not seen at the door, and the blinds remained closed, so the neighbors thought that it was excusable for them to break in and see what had been the result of the weird sounds, that had issued from the old dwelling. The door was accordingly battered down. The house was found to be in the greatest disorder; furniture overturned, the ashes from the hearth scattered about and in the midst the old woman lying dead on the floor, with her hair tied to the andirons. The neighbors reasoned that as she had sold herself to the devil, he had come in the night and taken her away. Another witch also lived in the vicinity, and when the people saw her approaching, they used to place a broomstick across the door and sprinkle mustard, thus preventing her from practicing her diabolical art.

Holland Hook Village. Corrupted into Hollin's or Howland's Hook. On the shore, west of Mariners' Harbor. Dripps, 1850. Walling, 1859. Clute, pp. 181, 233. "Hollandshook" is mentioned in advertisement in the *Richmond Republican*, June 18, 1829, and the *Mirror*, Sept. 8, 1838. An article on "Holland Hook," copied from *Harper's Weekly*, appeared in the *Staten Islander* in 1890.

Jacksonville. According to Clute, p. 181, this was a name for Holland Hook. The following two notices occur in the *Richmond Republican*, March 28th, 1829: "For Sale. That valuable brick house and Lot containing about one acre of Ground, at Jacksonville, on the north shore of Staten Island, fronting Newark Bay, and about half a mile from Merserean's Ferry. The house is 34 ft by 19, formerly belonging to Capt. Neale. For further particulars apply to Jeremiah Pierson on the premises." "Auction. Will be exposed to sale on Saturday the 17th day of April next at Public Vendue, the house of Jeremiah Pierson, Jacksonville, two horses, two cows, a variety of carpenter's tools and kitchen furniture. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m."

Old Place. Situated in Northfield, on what was once called Tunissen's Neck, between Tunissen's or Old Place Creek and Bridge Creek. The name arose in this way: Religions services were once held in a house along the road, but the structure becoming dilapidated a new place was selected, which, however proved to be less convenient, so the earlier building was repaired and services were resumed at the "old place." Old Place, or more properly that portion of it now known as Summerville, was once called Skunk Town. Fortune Crocheron, who had been a slave, made a business of catching skunks and extracting the grease, which was sold as a cure for croup. After his death, the place gradually lost this name.

Summerville. A proposed name for Old Place. Clute, p. 234. Summerville is located in Beers' Atlas, at the corner of Washington Avenue and the Harbor Road. Old Place is also shown further to the west.

Watchogue. Situated a mile south of Old Place. Owing to the similarity of the name Watchogue to the Long Island town of Patchogue it has been thought that like the latter, it was of Indian origin. This, however, is a mistake, and the original name, which was Watch Oak, was acquired in the following way: The hamlet was first called Merrill Town, owing to the number of families of that name living in the vicinity. Among them was Ike Merrill, who owned a large farm, a portion of which was covered with oak timber. A man by the name of Brunsen was a neighbor of Merrill's. He was a smart man and is said to have been most clever in defending himself in court, in which, for one reason and another, he had considerable practice. Among other accomplishments, he could write with both hands at once, and, when he thought no one was looking, he could steal Ike Merrill's oak trees as well. This was known to Merrill, and when a neighbor called one day and asked for a certain farm hand, Merrill told him he was out "watching oaks." The Merrill farm was called in time "Watch Oak Farm"—the place where they watched the oaks. This has been corrupted into Watchogue, and this, unfortunately, changed to Bloomfield. According to Beers, 1874, the "Watch Oak Road" leads from Chelsea to Bloomfield. Clute (p. 228) maintains that this name is of Indian origin.

Butcherville. On the Watchogue, Butcherville, or Snake Road, between the Willow Brook and the Stone Roads. Butcherville Road is mentioned in Adv. State Tax Sale, Dec., 1890.

Granite Village. Dripps, 1850. Higginson, 1860. Graniteville. Walling, 1859.

Centerville. Old name for Castleton Corners. Dripps, 1850. Walling, 1859. Higginson, 1860.

Four Corners. Same as Castleton Corners. Castleton Corners Post Office is first mentioned in the N. Y. State Manual for 1872.

Robbins' Corners. At New Springville, where the Stone Road meets Poverty Lane. The residence of Nathaniel Robbins, a notorious character during the War of the Revolution. Clute, p. 114.

Morgan's Corner. At the present Egbertville. The following is from the *Mirror* of August 4th, 1838: "Valuable Real Estate. To be sold at public vendue on Tuesday the 18th day of September next at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court House in the village of Richmond, County of Richmond. All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land; situate lying and being in the town of Southfield on the Richmond and Quarantine road, known as Morgan's Corner; bounded on said road, easterly by land of Anthony Fountain, and on the South and West by land of Tunis Egbert. Containing within said bounds four acres be the same more or less; which above described premises are mortgaged by William Morgan, late of the town of Southfield, deceased, to the commissioners of loans for Richmond County, for securing the sum of sixty two dollars and fifty cents, and interest thereon arising. Conditions will be made known at the time of sale by

RICH'D CROCHERON, } Comm'rs of
WILLIAM MILLER, } Loans.

Richmond County, May 29th, 1838."

Phœnixville. A name for Bull's Head. Beers, 1874. Clute, p. 231.

London Bridge. A name for Bull's Head during the Revolution. Clute, p. 231. Also mentioned in notice of Sheriff's Sale in *Staaten Islander*, Jan. 25, 1854.

Mersereau's Ferry. "Port Richmond (late Mersereau's Ferry)" is mentioned in *Mirror*, Aug. 4th, 1838.

Bristol or New Bristol. Old name for Port Richmond. Clute, p. 221. In the *Mirror*, March 17th, 1838, there is an article on the improvements at "Mersereau's Ferry or New Bristol." New Bristol is shown by Burr, 1852. Cyrene is said to have been a proposed name for Port Richmond.

Irrington. Map of land at Irrington or Mersereau's Ferry, Staten Island, Filed Aug. 6, 1842. No. 28.

Cityville. This is given by Clute, p. 221, as an old name for Port Richmond. The Cityville post office was, however, located at Factoryville (West New Brighton) as appears by the following heads of notices published by the same postmaster: "List of Letters remaining in the City Ville Post Office, June 30th, 1835." D. V. N. Mersereau, P. M. *Free Press*, July 11th, 1835. "List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Factoryville, Sept. 30th, 1835." D. V. N. Mersereau, P. M. *Free Press*, Oct. 10th, 1835. On the 1st of January, 1839, Nathan Barrett, postmaster, published in the *Mirror*, a list of letters remaining in the Cityville Post Office. (See North Shore.) Cityville is shown by Burr, 1852.

Factoryville. West New Brighton. Map of the Village of Factoryville, owned and laid out by N. Barrett. Town of Castleton, S. I. Filed Aug. 20th, 1836. Factoryville or Castleton is given by Dripp, 1850. The steamboat landing at Factoryville was called Castleton Landing. Walling, 1859. Higginson, 1860. Bayles, p. 264.

Elliottville. Foot of Bard Avenue; the present Livingston. Dripps, 1850. Dripps, 1872. Named after Dr. S. M. Elliott, oculist. On Walling's map of 1859 there is a bird's eye view of Elliottville.

South Elliottville. On Bard Avenue, south of Castleton Avenue. Walling, 1859.

Brighton Park. Placed between Franklin and York Avenues by Higginson, 1860. This property is commonly spoken of as Hamilton Park. Beers, 1874.

Jackson Park. Corner of Franklin Avenue and Third Street, New Brighton.

Fiedler's Park. On the Turnpike, near Pavilion Hill. Dripps, 1872.

Bay City. Mentioned in *Staaten Islander*, March 4th, 1857. Map of the proposed village of Bay City, including Tompkinsville and Stapleton, was filed 15th, February, 1859. No. 164.

Washington Square. The park at Stapleton. Map filed June 5th, 1867. No. 226.

Prospect Square. At Stone Street and the Richmond Road, Middletown. Map filed May 4th, 1852. No. 96.

Bay View Post Office. At Clifton. Named in the N. Y. State Manuals from 1858 to 1863 inclusive, after which it was discontinued. Joseph Feeny was postmaster in 1858 and James Kelly for the succeeding five years.

New-Berry Ville. Near Concord and traversed by the track of the Staten Island Railroad. Map of New-Berry Ville filed June 3d, 1853 (No. 113), showing Military Parade Ground and Columbian Park as portions of the property. *Staaten Islander*, Jan. 26th, 1856.

Clifton Park or Pagoda. At the head of Simonson Avenue, Clifton. Shown on map of New-Berry Ville, filed June 3d, 1853. The park is shown by Walling, 1859. "Simpson Gordon, Florist, &c., Vanderbilt Ave. near the Pagoda * * *" advertises in the *Staaten Islander*, Feb'y 28th, 1855.

Oaklands. At New York Avenue, Tompkins Avenue and the Finger Board Road. "Clifton Avenue or Finger Board Road" is shown on the map filed Dec. 21st, 1857. No. 159.

Linden Park. Between the Old Town Road and Garretsons. The old Burgher farm. Map filed 4th of June, 1870. No. 284. Dripps, 1872.

Grand View Park on Castleton Heights. Along the Todt Hill Road, Middletown. On map filed Dec. 22nd, 1869, No. 268, the Todt Hill Road is called Grand View Avenue, and Hillside, Crown Point, Park Place and Annfield Place are given as names for sections of the property. (See Castleton Heights.)

Ocean View. On the Richmond Road near Grant City. The Samuel Barton farm. Map filed 5th of June, 1873, No. 332. An Ocean View of later date, is at Giffords.

Richmond Park. On the Richmond Road between Egbertville and Richmond. Dripps, 1872.

Sea View Park. The Sea View Park Association owned the one half mile race course near the present New Dorp railroad station. Beers, 1874. There was also another race course at the foot of New Dorp Lane.

Oceanville. At New Dorp Lane. Map filed April 19th, 1853, No. 110.

Oceana. At New Dorp Lane, near the shore. Dripps, 1850. Higginson, 1860.

Cedar Grove. Near Oceana, at the foot of New Dorp Lane. Dripps, 1850. Higginson, 1860. Dripps, 1872.

Court House. Old name for the railroad station at Oakwood.

Newton. The present Giffords. Dripps, 1850. Higginson, 1860.

Clarendon. Near the shore at Great Kill. Shown as a locality by Higginson, 1860. Dripps, 1850, gives Clarendon as the residence of E. R. Bennet; the White House, as the residence of W. H. Vanderbilt; Huguenot Farm, as the residence of Dr. E. Clark; Mooreland, as the residence of T. W. C. Moore; Wheat Sheaf Farm, as the

residence of W. A. Seely; Hay Hill, as the residence of C. E. Leveridge; and Oakland, as the residence of the landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted. All of these farms were on the South Side, from New Dorp Lane to the present Eltingville.

Lemon Creek Post Office. Mentioned in the N. Y. State Manual for 1859. In 1861 Prince's Bay Post Office had taken its place.

Hawthorne Place. Near the shore at Red Bank and west of the Prince's Bay light house. Shown as a locality by Dripps, 1850.

Algernon. "Map of the Staten Island North and South Shore Railroad." Filed Jan. 9, 1883, No. 394. The terminal station of this proposed railroad, at the shore near Eltingville.

Uncle Nick Lot. "Subdivisions of the Uncle Nick Lot, Annadale, S. I. Property of Mrs. Anna S. Seguine." Filed May 20th, 1871, No. 303.

Bloomingview. The present Huguenot. Colton, 1846. Dripps, 1850. Walling, 1859. Bayles, p. 436. It is possible that what is sometimes called the Bloomingdale Road (now Rossville Road) should be Bloomingview Road, but the first mentioned name is the one said to have been in use.

Unionville. Between Tottenville and the Billopp House. Dripps, 1850. Higginson, 1860.

Bentley. A name for the post office, at what is now called Tottenville. The N. Y. State Manual mentions Bentley Post Office in 1861; in 1862, Tottenville is named in its place. Bentley is mentioned in the *Staten Islander*, Jan. 23 and April 23, 1856, and the place should never have received any other name. (See Manor of Bentley.)

Arentsville. A proposed name for Tottenville. The "Arentsville Times" is said to have been published for a short time.

Biddle Grove. At Tottenville. Map of the Biddle Grove Property. Filed June 30th, 1870. Beers, 1874.

Charlestown. A name for Kreischerville.

Androvetteville. A name for Kreischerville. The place should have been permanently so called as it is the residence of many members of the old Staten Island Huguenot family of Androvette. "Androvettetown is beautifully located near the margin of the river. It contains a mine of wealth both as regards purity of clay and pretty ladies." *Staten Islander*, March 8th, 1856.

Allen or Van Allen Town. The southern part of Kreischerville on Van Allen Hill. Named after the Van Allen family. Unfortunately an effort is being made to change the name of that part of the Fresh Kills Road which extends from Van Allen Town to Tottenville, to River Side Avenue.

Pogardus Corners. At Woodrow, where the Woodrow Road and the Rossville Road meet. Named after C. Bogardus.

Pomona Grove. At Grove Avenue, Port Richmond. Map filed Nov. 19th, 1869. Adv. State Tax Sale, Dec. 1890.

Lowville. At Cedar Street and Granite Street, Elm Park, Northfield. Named after Daniel Low. Map filed June 28th, 1849, No. 63.

The Park. A local name including the dwellings facing Port Richmond Park.

Tuxedo. A nickname for a part of New Brighton; the end of Brighton Avenue, &c. A part of the Duck Pond district.

Rag-picker's Row. Several small houses on Minthorne Street, Tompkinsville, received this nickname many years ago. The corner one was occupied by Thomas Clark and in consequence of its position was known as Clark's Point. This point is mentioned in the *Staaten Islander*, June 14th, 1856.

The Nook. Angle formed by the meeting of Quin and Harrison Streets, Stapleton.

Battle Row. A nickname for McKeon Street, Stapleton. Said to be so called from the belligerent character of its residents.

The Lawn. A local name for the large field at the corner of Vanderbilt Avenue and Bay Street, Stapleton. Sometimes called Vanderbilt's Lawn, after its owner.

Carroll Town. Five or six small dwellings in a wooded hollow on Tompkins Avenue, and the present railroad track between Fort Wadsworth and Arrochar stations. Named after "Mattie" Carroll, a carter.

The Goose Patch. The open field between Westervelt Avenue and Jersey Street, New Brighton, now traversed by Crescent Street.

Silent Village. For a number of years there were only a few small houses at the top of Davis Avenue, West New Brighton, and the settlement received the name of the Silent Village.

The Cottages. Some years ago, a number of small dwellings were built near the corner of Lafayette Avenue and the present Second Street, New Brighton, and the vicinity became known as "The Cottages." Later the neighborhood grew more wealthy, better dwellings were erected, including the Village Hall, and the district in consequence changed its name to "The Capitol." "New Brighton Cottages" are located on Blood's map, 1845.

The Orchard. A district of West New Brighton traversed by Barker Street. It was probably the site of Gov. Dongan's orchard. The hill side (See Cork Hill) occupied by Gov. Tompkins' orchard, was known by the same name.

Wapp's Park. A play ground bounded in part by Prospect, Bement and Burger Avenues, West New Brighton, and nicknamed by the boys of the vicinity. A renowned individual, whom the boys called Wapps, celebrated for her hard drinking and swearing, resided in the immediate vicinity and was a feature of the amusement afforded by the park. Wapps when tipsy would be seized with a church going desire and try to enter her neighbors' houses, believing that confession and kindred rites could be had within.

Yellow Row. A number of squalid yellow painted houses, on the west side of Broadway, near the Dye Works, West New Brighton, were once known as the Yellow Row.

Cork Town. A portion of West New Brighton village.

The Village. A local name for a part of West New Brighton.

Decker Town. A nickname for Travisville, because so many people by the name of Decker reside in the place. Many years ago two bachelor brothers by the name of Decker lived in Decker Town, each of them having a small pile of money in the cupboard. One wrongly accused the other of meddling with his possessions, which he said had suddenly grown much smaller. This unsettled the mind of the innocent brother, who ended his life with a razor, and the survivor finding that he was miserable without him, hung himself to one of the rafters of his dwelling.

Jumping-off Place. A nickname for the end of the Shore Road at the bluff, at Holland Hook.

Merrill Town. An old name for Bloomfield. (Watchogue.)

Peanutville. A nickname for Chelsea. So called because its inhabitants in the long boat journey from New York to Chelsea landing, show their good sense by laying in a store of peanuts, wherewith to beguile the time.

New Paris or French Town. Nickname given to Grant City because so many French families reside there. This place has been misnamed Grand City on the railroad time tables for the past few years. There was a sign near the railroad track several years ago, that read "Grand City." In Beer's Atlas, Grant City is also called Ocean View. This is, however, an error, Ocean View being the name of adjacent property.

Seaman Town. A nickname for a row of houses in Richmond Village. *Staaten Islander*, Jan. 28, 1854.

Paradise or the Garden of Eden. Where Tompkins Avenue crosses Richmond Avenue, Clifton.

Morganville. A hamlet on Egbert Avenue, Middletown. Named after the Morgan family.

Tipperary Corners, New Dublin or Young Ireland. Nicknames for Egbertville.

Africa or Little Africa, Sandy Ground, Harrisville. Africa is a nickname for a negro settlement, near the Rossville Road, Westfield. Harrisville is the official name of the place. "At Harrisville, W. of Rossville road, b'd N. by lands of P. A. Ash, E. by lands of R. H. or Robert Dixon, S. by lands of Thomas Jefferson or Leven Purnell and W. by lands of Aaron Close." Adv. State Tax Sale, Dec., 1890.

Fiddler's Green. A nickname of a small district on Journeay Avenue, not far from Green Ridge. It was the residence of Reynolds, the fiddler.

The Plains. A local name for Pleasant Plains, Westfield.

Eel Town. A nickname for a portion of Pleasant Plains. "Eel Towners" are spoken of in the *Staaten Islander*, Dec. 31st, 1856. A few years ago an old time entertainment took place at Pleasant Plains, and the managers thought that to be consistent, they would say that it was to be held at "Ye Eel Towne," but the inhabitants were so indignant that the posters and hand bills had to be reprinted, leaving "Ye Eel Towne" out.

Skunk's Misery. Located along Sandy Brook, between Pleasant Plains and Prince's Bay. In the *Staaten Islander*, Dec. 12th, 1857, is the following item, under the head of "More Shooting": "A sad accident occured on Tuesday near a small place called 'Skunk's Misery,' in this county, from negligence in firing at a target, with only a fence of hemlock boards to prevent the further progress of the balls." There are at least two other skunk's miseries on the Island. One is located at the foot of Red Lane, at Grant City, in the neighborhood of Egypt, and the other is near the Harbor Road, at Mariners' Harbor. All of these "miseries" are low wet places.

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